"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Thunderstorms; brisk south to west winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,496. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks reactionary.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅝c; cash cotton, 6½c.

FOREIGN.—The Transvaal situation is critical. Violent war talk characterized the meeting of the Volksraad yesterday, at which President Krüger was present. British and Boer troops are being massed on the borders, and a Boer raid into Natal may occur at any moment. So far as regards the question at issue, the two countries are further apart than ever. The Alaskan modus vivendi arranged at Washington by Secretary Hay and the British Chargé d'Affaires has been reported to London, but no details are made public. Sir Thomas Lipton has made an offer for the Lakes of Killarney, and it is now under consideration. His offer is the only one received. When the Oceanic left Queenstown yesterday on her maiden trip to New York she had over 2,000 souls aboard. Kaiser Wilhelm, replying to a toast of the King of Würtemberg, said Kingship is the only sure support at the present day for religion and morals. The synagogues in the Jewish district of Berdichef have been closed by Russian officials. Oporto asked King Charles to come and see for himself the "uselessness of the quarantine." Gen. Tracy began his argument for Venezuela before the Boundary Commission. The Peruvian Cabinet has been formed, and the new President will probably proclaim amnesty to revolutionists. Gen. Jimenes, the aspirant for the Presidency of Dominica, was received in triumph at Santiago. His popularity is apparently growing. Chief Justice Chambers of Samoa is expected to resign Nov. 1 to accept an American office. The cruiser Detroit has sailed for La Guayra, Venezuela, but the situation there is now regarded as not critical.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

It is reported as coming from a close friend of the President that an extra session of Congress is likely to be called for the latter part of October to act on the Philippine situation.

A great revival of interest in the underground rapid transit road has been manifested as a result of the conference between George L. Rives and Corporation Counsel Whalen on Wednesday. The cost of the underground road will be somewhat enhanced by the rise in the price of iron and steel.

Page 3.

The argument for the dissolution of the Ramapo Water Company was heard by the Attorney General yesterday.

Thirteen new cases of yellow fever were reported in Key West. There is little prospect of stamping it out soon.

The Maine Steamship Company's steamer Manhattan, bound for Portland, struck a rock near Hell Gate and returned to her pier.

Expressions of approval of the policy of THE TIMES in dropping the price on Sunday from 5 to 3 cents and in abolishing the magazine continue. Business men regard the move as in line with progressive journalism.

Seymour Van Santvoord, one of the temporary receivers of the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company, makes an answer to the statements presented by counsel for stockholders who have asked for an accounting.

The Grand Army of the Republic, in encampment at Philadelphia, elected Albert D. Shaw of Watertown, N. Y., as Commander in Chief. Resolutions adopted assert that the pension law works injustice, and ask the President to set aside a rule of the Pension Office which is obnoxious. An appeal to Congress is threatened.

Page 4.

Official hints for the decoration of dwellings along the line of the land parade in honor of the arrival of Admiral Dewey have been formulated and sent to householders.

Alma Louise Larner, sister of Annie Taylor Morgan, who perished in the Windsor Hotel fire, has begun a contest of the latter's will, asserting, among other grounds, that the testatrix is not dead.

J. Malcolm Forbes's Peter the Great won the five-thousand-dollar stake at the Empire City track yesterday. Toboggan took the 2:25 pacing event and Kingmond easily won the Hudson Stakes.

There was a riot on the Brooklyn baseball grounds yesterday when Umpire Emslie rendered a decision against the home nine that gave the Bostons a victory. The crowd surrounded the umpire, and he was struck in the face. Police saved him from further injury.

Page 5.

Cleora, Monadour, Col. Roosevelt, Batten, Isidor, and King Barleycorn won the races at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday.

The cup challenger Shamrock tried her sails again yesterday, but in the weather conditions that prevailed she did not create such a good impression as upon previous trials.

Page 6.

Prof. Isaac F. Russell delivered an address on "Why Law Schools Are Crowded" before the Department of Jurisprudence of the American Social Science Association at Saratoga.

The convention of the American Bankers' Association was brought to a close. Walker Hill of St. Louis was elected President of the association and Alvah Trowbridge of New York City Vice President.

When President McKinley visited the North Atlantic Squadron at Philadelphia on Tuesday, Admiral Sampson discovered that there was no President's flag on any of his ships. He borrowed one from a ferryboat, and thus greeted the President without any breach of etiquette.

Page 7.

The Saratoga floral fête closed last night with a ball in Convention Hall. Fully 100,000 persons witnessed the floral parade in the afternoon.

Page 9.

Samuel M. Felton was elected President of the Chicago and Alton Railroad. The line may consolidate with the Pittsburg and Gulf Road.

Representatives of the principal bridge companies are holding a conference at the Waldorf-Astoria with a view to effecting a consolidation.

Page 12.

Justice Scott refused to grant a degree of divorce sued for by Samuel Blume, and accused the plaintiff of perjury.

Controller Coler submitted to the Board of Estimate a report condemning the present system of extending public aid to private charities.

Butterflies in great numbers appeared in the city's streets and parks yesterday, being especially noticeable in the downtown districts.

The Garden City Hotel, built in part by A. T. Stewart as a feature of his scheme to establish an ideal place of residence on Long Island, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

Members of the Tenement House Commission of 1894 do not regard the provisions of the new building code as coming in conflict with building laws passed as a result of their investigations.

Damage in the sum of $100,000 was done by a fire in the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, last evening. Pier 47, a lighter, and merchandise stored on the pier were destroyed, and two watchmen suffered burns.

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ADMIRAL DEWEY BETTER.

Expects to be Quite Recovered Before He Reaches New York.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 7.—Admiral Dewey today visited the garrison library, and lunched with the United States Consul.

His health is gradually improving, and he believes he will be entirely recovered before his arrival in New York Harbor.

Warships Remain at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The North Atlantic squadron, in command of Rear Admiral Sampson, will remain in the Delaware River at this point until after the opening of the National Export Exposition, which occurs on Sept. 15.

TROOPS MASSING ON TRANSVAAL BORDER

Violent War Talk in the Volksraad Debate Applauded.

KRUEGER ACCUSES ENGLAND

Natal May Be Raided by Boers at Any Moment.

Milner Says Troops Are on Border "to Make Provision Against Eventualities"—Plot to Destroy British Agency.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Johannesburg:

"It is reliably reported from Pretoria that a special military train, with a body of armed men, was dispatched to the Natal border on Tuesday night, with an equipment of several heavy field guns and a quantity of ammunition."

The special correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette at Cape Town says:

"It is believed in Afrikander circles here that the Transvaal intends forcing matters to a sudden issue, and that war may possibly break out within forty-eight hours. It is supposed that the first act on their part will be an advance on Laing's Neck, (the sole route from the Transvaal to Natal.) It is also rumored there is a plot at Pretoria to simultaneously blow up the British Agency there."

It may be pointed out in connection with the foregoing dispatch that The Pall Mall Gazette has not been conspicuous for the accuracy of judgment of its South African specials, and too much credence should not be placed on the present advices.

A special dispatch to The Morning Post from Dietermaritzburg says that the 800 Boers who left Pretoria for Standerton, about fifty miles from the frontier, pushed on to Volksrust, close to the Natal border, where they are now encamped.

The same correspondent says that the arrangements for the defense of Newcastle, in Natal, south of Laing's Nek, are now practically complete. He adds:

"The Governor of Natal informs me that the Boers of Utrecht and Vryheid have been suddenly recalled to the High Veldt. They were compelled to leave their cattle behind them, but they took children of the natives as hostages."

The Johannesburg correspondent of The Times says: "As showing the mental attitude of the Boers, I quote the remark of an influential Government official, supposed to be an enlightened man, whose name, if disclosed, would cause surprise.

"'Don't worry,' he said, 'we've licked the English twice already, and we will give them such a flogging this time as they never got.'"

The Times, commenting editorially upon the Transvaal's demand for an explanation of the presence of British troops on the border, says: "Such a demand as the Transvaal has addressed to its suzerain is probably without a precedent, except as an act of defiance. Ignorant of diplomatic usages as the Boers may be, they could hardly have taken this step unless they desired to dare us to a trial of strength.

"Even if the Transvaal now withdraws from an untenable position, the future cannot be determined on the same terms as were proposed at the Bloemfontein conference. The Government would now be justified in annulling its previous offers."

Baron Henry Brougham Loch, former Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner to South Africa, speaking this evening at a farewell banquet given to the Australian cricketers, said:

"War in South Africa would be very terrible, but if the question of control is raised, it will be impossible for us to relax."

Lord Loch expressed the opinion that, despite the bad effect produced by the Jameson raid, the great majority of the Dutch in Cape Colony could be relied upon. His speech ended amid a scene of extraordinary enthusiasm.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 7—Midnight.—The Boers, it is stated positively, are concentrating on the border.

THE VOLKSRAAD DEBATE.

PRETORIA, Sept. 7.—There was great excitement in the First Raad to-day on Mr. Coetser's interpellation of the Government regarding the presence of British troops on the borders and the stoppage of ammunition consigned to the Transvaal.

President Krüger, the members of the Executive Council, and most of the principal officials were present, together with a large representation of the general public, including many ladies.

At the outset the Chairman and President urged members to preserve calmness and to avoid insulting language.

The State Secretary, F. W. Reitz, said he had called the previous day on the British Diplomatic Agent, Conyngham Greene, and had asked him what reply the Government would give in the Volksraad regarding the alleged massing of British troops on the borders, and whether Mr. Greene would communcate with the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner. The reply from Mr. Greene, he continued, had been received this morning and was in the following terms:

"Dear Mr. Reitz:

"The following is Sir Alfred Milner's reply to the telegram which I sent him at your request:

"'I don't know to what Mr. Reitz refers when he alludes to the massing of troops. This must be the British troops in South Africa, the position and number of which are no secret, but it is a matter of common knowledge that they are here in order to protect British interests and to make provision against eventualities!'"

Mr. Coetser and other members then made violent speeches, declaring that they could not understand Sir Alfred Milner's reply, since the Transvaal had never threatened the English colonies.

"It is time," exclaimed Mr. Coetser, "for the Transvaal also to prepare for eventualities." Another member added: "England's action is like putting a revolver into a man's face."

Another concluded a war-like harangue in this strain: "It is time to send our burghers to the borders to ask these troops what they want. The fire is bound to start. So let them light it and allow it to burn out quickly. War is better than the present state of affairs. Business is ruined, and the public treasury is drying up. Chamberlain is trying to ruin the country."

These speeches, and others attacking Cecil Rhodes, were loudly applauded by the House and by the public.

In the course of the debate Mr. Dutoit insinuated that Mr. Chamberlain was intoxicated on the occasion of his recent famous "garden party speech" at Highbury, his Birmingham residence, and he added that if Mr. Chamberlain continued to act as he had been acting the Transvaal would give him "Mauser pills," which would be a good purgative. He urged the House not to be frightened by the show of sending out British troops, remarking that Mr. Chamberlain must remember that when a war had once started he would have to fight the whole of Afrikanderdom.

The Chairman remonstrated with Mr. Dutoit, observing that he thought the member had gone too far.

Mr. Tosen asked whether the Government considered Sir Alfred Milner's telegram a declaration of war.

Mr. Wolmarans replied that, personally, he did not think so, adding that the telegram was as inexplicable to the Executive as to the Raad.

Subsequently Mr. Wolmarans told the Chamber that President Steyn of the Orange Free State had said that Portugal must be called to account for stopping the passage of ammunition.

President Krüger, who was greeted with loud cheers, began his speech by saying that might was not right, but that right was might, and that he knew the Lord ruled and was righteous and would give a good judgment. Continuing, he said:

"The aliens have been offered equal rights with the burghers, but have refused them. Mr. Chamberlain is striving to get the franchise, which the Outlanders do not want, but what he really desires is possession of the Transvaal. The burghers are willing to concede much for the sake of peace, but will never sacrifice their independence."

After eulogizing Mr. Gladstone's action of retrocession in 1881 as a noble deed, President Krüger said that, if it now came to fighting, the Almighty would be the arbiter. He urged the members of the Raad to show moderation, reminding them that the reply from Mr. Chamberlain was en route and pointing out that if the proposal for a commission were agreed to the republic would send delegates to further discuss matters and, if possible, to make peace.

The speeches following the President's were more moderate in tone, and the Raad rose without passing any resolution.

BOER TROOPS ARE READY.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, Sept. 7.—It is understood that all the Transvaal artillery has been called out and that the burghers have been notified to be ready. The latest reply of the Transvaal to Great Britain is regarded as marking the disappearance of the last hope of peace.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 7.—The Burgomaster announces that the Government will help the municipality to continue its preparations for hostilities.

TROOPS IN INDIA NOTIFIED.

Told to Prepare to Leave for Service in South Africa.

SIMLA, Sept. 7.—Three regiments of cavalry, four regiments of infantry, and three batteries of field artillery have been formally warned to prepare to leave their stations in India at the shortest notice for service in South Africa.

The hospital outfits have received similar orders.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

Officially Declared the Transvaal Will Accept It.

PRETORIA, Sept. 7.—The conference proposed by the Transvaal Government yesterday is the one mentioned by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, on July 29.

It is declared officially that the Transvaal Republic will accept such a conference as soon as informed of the place, date, and the names of the members who are to take part in it.

BRITISH TROOPS SELECTED.

ALDERSHOT, England, Sept. 7.—The Aldershot News issues what it claims to be an authoritative statement of the composition of the home force for service in South Africa in the event of war.

The force consists of two cavalry brigades and six infantry brigades, the latter including four battalions of the Guards and one Irish and one Highland brigade.

All the troops indicated are now at or near Aldershot. The force would mobilize here, under the supreme command of Gen. Sir Redvers Buller.

Colored Men Indorse Milner.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 7.—A large meeting of the colored residents of this place, held yesterday evening, passed resolutions expressing confidence in Sir Alfred Milner, the Governor of Cape Colony, and "sympathy for our brethren in the Transvaal who are denied all rights."

Groceries Rise in Johannesburg.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 7.—Groceries have advanced 10 to 15 per cent. here and supplies from the coast are anxiously awaited.

BERNARD GAINS FIRST PRIZE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The jury composed of American and foreign architects has awarded to M. Bernard, the Paris architect, the first prize in the competition resulting from Mrs. Phoebe Hearst's offer of prizes for the best plans for new buildings for the University of California.

The ultimate cost of the improvements will reach into the millions. Mrs. Hearst will defray all the expenses of the proposed additions to the university.

DETROIT OFF FOR LA GUAYRA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The cruiser Detroit of the North Atlantic Squadron, which has been ordered to La Guayra, Venezuela, on account of reported disturbances in that country, weighed anchor and left this city to-night. The cruiser probably will reach La Guayra in about a week.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The State Department to-day received information that the situation in Venezuela was not critical, although there were mutterings, which at any time might bring on an outbreak.

LEFT HIS MONEY TO MISSIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 7.—The will of Dwight H. Baldwin, the recently deceased manufacturer of pianos, will create a sensation in social and religious circles when its contents have been made public. The estate is variously estimated to be worth between $400,000 and $500,000. Of this amount the widow is bequeathed $5,000 a year and her rights terminate at her death. The bequests to relatives are comparatively small.

The features of the will are as follows: Five thousand dollars annually for life to the widow, $20,000 in the aggregate to relatives, $225,000 to the Home Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, and $225,000 to the Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church.

Baldwin was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church, but was not noted for liberality.

The paper will be offered for probate as soon as witnesses who are now in Michigan return to the city, but the widow will object to probate of the instrument.

SPEAK ON DIVINE HEALING.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 7.—A larger audience than usual attended the morning service of the Christian Alliance Convention today, for Dr. Simpson announced at the tent meeting last night that there would be a talk on "Divine Healing" this morning. In addition to the Alliance members who were on the ground for the week, many came up from the town to hear what was to be said upon the subject. Divine healing and the second coming of Christ are the principal features of the Christian Alliance's doctrines, and when either of these subjects is presented there is always an extra large attendance.

After a song service Dr. Simpson occupied half an hour talking upon Divine healing. He asked, "What is God's attitude toward our bodies?" and then said the trouble with many people was that while they did not dare to doubt the power of Christ, they did doubt His will. "Many come to God," said Dr. Simpson, "and say, 'I know You can, but I don't know whether You will.' Christ asks, 'Will you be healed?' That means you must have a positive belief that Christ will. You will never be healed until you are as strong in your belief in His power and will as He is."

Dr. Simpson quoted several of Christ's miracles in healing bodily ailments. "Some people look upon the Bible simply as a history," he said. "A well-known prelate in New York City recently said that the Bible is simply literature and must be judged as any other literature. Ah, friends, the Bible is not simply literature. It is a great subpoena served by the Supreme Judge upon man. You must indorse it like a check you give me for any amount. A check for me, presented at the Chemical Bank, would be no good unless it had the name 'A. B. Simpson' written upon it. I had to tell a sick woman at Old Orchard that there was a real Christ, whom she must touch. She had faith, then was anointed, and she was healed."

The Rev. D. W. Lelacheur also spoke on Divine healing. He said: "There are too many helping hands nowadays, too many to help you to the pool. The Lord will help you most when you don't have any one else to help you." Mr. Lelacheur referred to a near-sighted woman who had asked him whether she should continue the use of her glasses if she wanted to be healed by faith, and he said he told her she should keep them on until the Holy Ghost told her to throw them off.

"God tells you what to do with your bodies as well as with your souls," he went on. "Some of the people who have come here say 'The Lord healed me,' but they are afraid to walk up the hill. A sister said to me that she had been instantly healed of indigestion by prayer, and then she went down and ate a good square meal. One woman told me that she came to this country seventeen years ago, and she had been sick all her life. She went home from the healing service and she knew she would get up the next morning well. She never had any more indigestion. Then her eyesight began to fail. Suddenly the Lord said to her, 'You don't need any glasses,' and she didn't."

In the afternoon the Rev. C. H. McBride spoke on the second coming of Christ, and when he asked, "Would you be surprised if you should see the Lord coming now?" voices from every part of the tabernacle answered, "No, no, no. Bless the Lord, no."

DEATH AT A BANQUET TABLE.

Ex-Alderman Leech of Brooklyn Expires After a Speech at the Brighton Beach Hotel.

Ex-Alderman Richard B. Leech of the Seventh Ward, Brooklyn, died suddenly last night while attending a banquet and reunion of the Forty-eighth New York Volunteers at the Brighton Beach Hotel. He had just finished responding to the toast "Our Old Soldiers," and was receiving the congratulations of his friends around him, when he was suddenly stricken with apoplexy and was carried unconscious from the dining hall.

Mrs. Leech was present and she made her way to her husband. It was the second attack he had suffered this year, and she feared that he was dying. She called for a minister, but there was not one present, so she knelt over her husband and prayed. At the conclusion of her prayer she fell upon the floor unconscious. The stricken man died a few minutes later. A surgeon from the Kings County Hospital gave a permit for the removal of the body.

Mr. Leech lived at 51 Putnam Avenue, and was in the coal business at 303 Atlantic Avenue. Last Winter while attending a theatre in Brooklyn he was attacked with apoplexy, but recovered within a few weeks. Since then his son, Richard L. Leech, has been attending to his coal business.

Mr. Leech was very well known in Brooklyn, both to business men and politicians. He was the Republican leader in the Seventh Ward and was a member of the Union League and Invincible Clubs. He was an Alderman in the famous board which was controlled by the "Big Four"—Coffey, McGarry, Kane, and McCarty—which granted many concessions to the trolley lines. He was an honorary member of the association of veterans, the reunion of which he was attending at the time he was stricken.

He was born in Brooklyn fifty-four years ago, and came from an old Republican family, his grandfather having been a Republican Alderman before the civil war. He leaves two sons, Richard I. and Walter W. Leech. In the civil war Mr. Leech served with Admiral Dupont on the Courier, doing blockade duty. He acted as a Paymaster's Clerk.

The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon from the house. The Rev. Lindsay Parker of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, will officiate.

GOLD LEGAL TENDER IN INDIA.

Council Takes Action "to Save the Country from Disastrous Embarrassment and Fresh Taxation."

SIMLA, Sept. 7.—At to-day's session of the India Council Clinton Dawkins, the Financial Member, introduced the Currency bill. He said that, in the absence of the Mint proclamation from England, which had been delayed by legal and technical questions, it had been decided to make gold the legal tender immediately, in the conviction that no other measure would save India from disastrous embarrassment and fresh taxation.

The Government, he continued, was confident of the wisdom of this policy, and the Secretary of State for India (Lord George Hamilton) had promised to assist, should a temporary check occur. While giving rupees for gold, the Government would accept no obligation to exchange gold for rupees.

"The Government," Mr. Dawkins declared, "does not desire to do anything hostile to silver, in which the inhabitants of India largely invest their savings. It believes that the rupee currency will expand in response to trade demands, as the exchange of rupees for gold should impart elasticity to the currency."

KAISER WILHELM ON KINGSHIP.

Says It Is the Only Sure Support for Preservation of Religion and Morals at Present Day.

STUTTGART, Sept. 7.—Replying to a toast proposed in his honor by the King of Wurtemburg, after the review to-day, Emperor William said:

"It has been, indeed, a great joy for me to see the wonderful army corps under your Majesty's leadership. I congratulate your Majesty upon it. You will not think worse of me if the pulses of my heart beat faster on Wurtemburg soil than elsewhere, for this land forms the cradle of my race. From here my forefathers went to a far northern province to found the new Fatherland and to work for centuries for the growth of a new people.

"I believe I rightly interpret the rejoicing which fills all hearts when I assume that your people are proud to see their army corps under the leadership of their King. Therein is symbolized, as in our German monarchies, Kingship at the head of a people—which is the only sure support for the preservation of throne and altar, religion and morals, at the end of the nineteenth century.

"I condense all my feelings and thanks in the wish that it may be vouchsafed to your Majesty and to your house to be able at all times, as your Majesty's illustrious forefather once said, to feel that you can lay your head in the lap of your subjects always and everywhere.

"To his Majesty, his house, and the land of Wurtemburg. Hoch! Hoch! Hoch!"

THE WHIPPING OR THE JAIL.

Mayor Gives Boy His Choice and Father Executes Sentence.

Special to The New York Times.

BOWLING GREEN, Ohio, Sept. 7.—Mayor Campbell of this place has added another to his list of Solomon-like decisions as Police Magistrate. Yesterday Ralph Chamberlain, a youth who has just entered his teens, was detected acquiring peaches, boy-like, from the orchard of a neighbor.

The boy was asked to name his own punishment, being offered by way of option five days in jail or a whipping at the hands of his father.

Chamberlain decided to take the chance with his parent.

Chamberlain senior would have made a typical Roman father, for he proceeded to chastise his offspring to a turn. So thoroughly, indeed, that the Mayor very soon decided that the ends of justice had been fully complied with and the boy was allowed to go, taking with him from Campbell some good advice about keeping down his peach appetite.

THE RAPID TRANSIT PLAN

Mr. Whalen to Put His Suggestions in Writing.

COST NOW WILL BE GREATER

All Contractors Will Take Advantage of the Rise in the Price of Steel and Iron.

There was a general revival of interest yesterday in the projected underground rapid transit railroad, as a result of the interview on Wednesday between George L. Rives and Edward M. Shepard, representing the Rapid Transit Commission, and Corporation Counsel John Whalen.

Mr. Rives said yesterday that he thought the commission would be ready to act as soon as it received the letter from Mr. Whalen, which is expected as the result of Wednesday's discussion of the form of contract for the building of the road. Mr. Whalen suggested certain changes which he was requested to put in writing. If he does so before next Thursday, which will be the next regular meeting day of the commission, final action upon the matter may be taken at that time. Alexander E. Orr, President of the commission, and Morris K. Jesup, a member of the body, have been spending the Summer in Europe, but are expected home in time to attend a meeting next Thursday. It is believed that the commission will agree with Messrs. Rives and Shepard, who, after their talk with Mr. Whalen, expressed the opinion that his suggestions were not unreasonable, although they considered some of the changes insisted upon by him unnecessary.

Corporation Counsel Whalen, although he has expressed himself already as in favor of the building of the underground road, will go to Boston in a day or two to consult with the engineers who constructed the subway in that city and to make a personal examination of its workings. Mr. Whalen said yesterday that he thought the construction of the underground road should begin at Washington Heights and proceed by sections down town. Many of the residents of Washington Heights are of the same opinion, and to give expression to their views will hold an open-air mass meeting next Monday evening at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

While Mr. Whalen has now assumed the position of advocating the building of the rapid transit road with as little delay as possible, it has been pointed out that his own tardiness in passing upon the form of contract prepared by the commission's lawyers, his approval of which is a necessary condition precedent to the advertising for bids, has resulted in a large increase in the probable cost of construction. The cost of iron and steel, which will enter largely into the structure, has advanced rapidly in the last year and is still rising, while the supply is so far short of the demand as to cause delay in the execution of important public works now in progress. On account of this item alone the bids for the construction of the road are likely to be considerably higher than they would have been a year ago.

A new engineering difficulty also has been created by the laying of water and gas mains and the building of a sewer in Elm Street, which forms a portion of the proposed route of the tunnel road. The contracts for these works have been let since the form of contract for the underground railroad was submitted to the Corporation Counsel and those for the water and gas mains have been executed, while work on the sewer is now in progress. If work on the tunnel had been commenced a year ago, or if the Departments of Sewers, Water Supply, and Highways had deferred these constructions until the tunnel was begun, one excavation instead of several would have sufficed and the work of the tunnel contractor would have been easier and cheaper than it can be under existing conditions. It is said that the new subsurface structures in Elm Street will necessitate a revision of the plans for that section of the rapid transit road, which will be the cause of further delay and expense.

"The Metropolitan Street Railway Company," said William C. Whitney to a TIMES reporter at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, "has done nothing with relation to the building of any tunnel for rapid transit purposes in New York since our original offer was rejected.

"So far as I know, the Metropolitan Company has no idea of again considering the scheme. Certainly I did nothing about it while I was in Europe. I went there solely for rest, did no business whatever, and nothing was further from my mind than enlisting English capital in a rapid-transit system for New York.

"I know many reports are in circulation, but I tell you frankly the Metropolitan Company has of late done nothing about it, and so far as I know has no intention of doing anything."

DOG RESCUES A CHILD.

A Newfoundland dog, which for the last six months has been running at large in the vicinity of the High Bridge Police Station, getting its food wherever it could, last night rescued a child from drowning, and is now the mascot of the police of the High Bridge Station. The child who was rescued is Nettie, the seven-year-old daughter of Charles Dorian, an engineer on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, who lives at Wolf Street and Sedgwick Avenue.

Mrs. Dorian, the child mother, went down to Keann's boathouse at the foot of Wolf Street last evening for the purpose of giving her daughter a boat ride. While waiting for the boat to be prepared the woman and her daughter stepped on a raft where a number of other children were playing. The Dorian child accidentally fell into the water. Mrs. Dorian screamed as loud as she could, and became so excited that she could do nothing to help her child.

The dog was lying on the raft apparently asleep. When he saw the child in the water he jumped in, and, catching her dress near the neck, held her above water until she was lifted out by Roudsman Shea of the High Bridge Station, who was passing the boathouse and heard the mother's screams.

The child was taken home by its mother and Roundsman Shea took the dog to the station house. When Capt. Gannon heard of the rescue made by the animal he ordered that he be made the mascot of the precinct and that hereafter the police shall care for its wants. A collection was taken up and a silver collar will be bought for the animal. It was also decided to name the dog Dewey.

For several years the dog was owned by Edward J. Jordan, who formerly lived in Devoe Street, High Bridge. About one year ago the dog disappeared and was not seen again until six months ago. In the meantime the Jordan family had moved to Philadelphia.

SENATOR JONES IS WELL.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—New complications are added to the mysterious illness of Senator Jones by a statement made by his son, who arrived in Washington to-day. It will be remembered that some time ago Vice Chairman Stone of the Democratic National Committee, received advices from Switzerland that Senator Jones's health was precarious, and that he was going to stay out of politics. The Chairman's friends in this country at once declared that the Senator was not in Switzerland, and was in good health.

James K. Jones, Jr., said to-day that his father was strong and healthy, and had no intention of resigning the Chairmanship. Mr. Jones said that his father had had John R. McLean appointed as a member of the National Committee with full knowledge that he would run for Governor. He said nothing that shed any light on the sources of Mr. Stone's information.

W. J. CALHOUN OUT OF POLITICS.

Also to Retire from the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Not only has W. J. Calhoun withdrawn from the race for nomination as Governor by the Republicans of this State, but he will retire from politics altogether and resign his position on the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

It is Mr. Calhoun's intention to move from Danville, Ill., and engage in law practice in this city. He intends to go to Washington early next week to notify President McKinley personally of his plans. His resignation will be written to take effect Oct. 1 unless the President urges him to remain a member of the commission until a later date. That contingency, however, is not likely to arise, for the President has already learned through Controller Dawes, Senator Cullom, and other Illinois Republicans of Mr. Calhoun's purpose. When he was informed that the Danville man was about to make a professional connection that offered advantages from a business standpoint, he is said to have expressed pleasure, though he said he was sorry to lose Mr. Calhoun's services on the commission.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

May Be Called for the Latter Part of October to Act on the Philippine Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Representative Adolph Meyer of Louisiana said to-day that a close friend of the Administration had told him that the President contemplated calling an extra session of Congress for the latter part of October or the first of November.

His belief was that although such an extra session would have to deal with the passing of laws for the government of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Cuba, the principal topic before it would be the Philippines, which is sure to provoke heated discussion. If no extra session is called, he believed that the regular session would run into August.

BEDLOE MAY BE REMOVED.

Only Charges Against the Consul Are for Granting Registry to a Ship Carrying Filipinos' Arms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Third Assistant Secretary of State Cridler says that there are no charges before the department affecting the integrity of Dr. Edward Bedloe, Consul at Canton, China. It is therefore assumed that there is no truth in the reports that Dr. Bedloe has been accused of accepting bribes for obtaining concessions or for passing Chinese into America.

The only charges against Consul Bedloe relate to the granting of American registry to a vessel which conveyed arms to the Filipinos. Consul Bedloe's claim is that when the papers were issued there was no prospect of war with the Filipinos, and they were, in fact, our allies in the war against Spain. It was only a month after the battle of Manila Bay, and long before the land battle of Manila. The vessel was the Abbey, which was captured by Admiral Dewey.

This claim, however, can hardly be recognized by the Administration, for to do so would be to admit that the Filipinos were at that time our allies, and it would be seized upon by the anti-imperialists all over the country and made the text of innumerable editorials and pamphlets. At the same time the question will have to be passed upon, for, according to Assistant Secretary Cridler's statement, there are no other charges against the accused Consul.

It is generally believed that the removal of Dr. Bedloe will be recommended by Secretary Hay. The power of removing him is vested in the President, as Dr. Bedloe holds a commission from him.

SHAFTER'S ANOMALOUS RANK.

After Long Service in Regular Army He Will Be a Volunteer General.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Gen. William R. Shafter will be in a somewhat peculiar position after next month.

He will then retire from the regular army with the rank of Brigadier General. It has been decided, however, to keep him in command of the Department of California, with headquarters at San Francisco, and he will continue to hold the rank of Major General.

Gen. Shafter will then, after his long service in the regular army, be technically a Major General of Volunteers, though he did not volunteer when the President's call was issued, being a regular officer. He will be on the same footing as Gen. Wheeler and volunteer officers who responded to the call and were appointed from civil life. He began his military service as a volunteer and will end it as a volunteer in a war which he entered as a regular.

BAR HARBOR COTTAGE BURNED.

The Eyrie, Dr. Amory's Summer Home, Destroyed—Valuables Saved.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 7.—The Eyrie, the beautiful Summer residence of Dr. Robert Amory of Boston, President of the Kebo Valley Club, was burned to the ground this afternoon. A defective chimney is supposed to have caused the fire. The loss is estimated at $17,000. The insurance was $10,500. All the furniture and valuables in the house were saved.

The family was at luncheon, when the nurse called down stairs that there was smoke in the attic. Robert Amory, Jr., ran up stairs and found the roof on fire. While Mrs. Amory was telephoning to the Fire Department, Dr. Amory and his son attached small hoses to the available water pipes about the house, and an effort was made to check the fire. The wind was strong, however, and the whole top floor was ablaze before the hose cart arrived. Then, with only one hose, drawing its water from a hydrant a quarter of a mile away, little could be done except to keep the fire from spreading.

Every one is talking to-night of the miserable facilities here for saving burning buildings. Bar Harbor has but one engine and a primitive hose cart, pulled by the boys of the village, who are also the firemen.

Sending Home American Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 7.—Undertaker William E. Abbott of Newport, Ky., just across the river from this city, one of the embalmers engaged by the Government to disinter the bodies of American soldiers buried in Havana, and prepare them for shipment home, returned this evening. Over three hundred bodies were embalmed and shipped from Havana to the United States. Mr. Abbott returned from Puerto Rico in April last, where he helped prepare some four hundred bodies for shipment. He has orders to leave early in November for Manila, on a similar mission.

Two-Cent Fares in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Two-cent fares became a reality in Chicago to-day when the Chicago General Railway began the sale of twelve tickets for 25 cents on its branch lines. One of these lines is in Throop Street, between Twenty-second and the Stock Yards. The other extends from Rockwell and Twenty-fifth Streets to the drainage canal. On the main line the sale of six tickets for a quarter was resumed. The two-cent ticket does not entitle the purchaser to a transfer, but for four cents transfers are given.

Census Appointments Delayed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Director of the Census Merriam has received the names of all the supervisors of the census with the exception of fifteen. He is anxious to have all the names as early as possible. The delay in the fifteen cases is mainly due to the absence of the Representatives to whom the appointments belong.

Forty-two Dollars a Minute.

The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association has established an unparalleled record in payments to policy holders. During the past six weeks this company has paid over $900,000 in death claims; at the rate of $150,000 a week, $25,000 a day, or about $42 every minute during business hours.—Adv.

JOUAUST DENIES LABORI'S PLEA

Refuses to Adjourn the Dreyfus Case to Get Testimony.

CLOSING ARGUMENTS BEGUN

The Verdict Will Not Be Made Public Before Monday.

Government Fears Outbreaks Upon the Announcement of the Court's Finding and Doubles Guards—The Generals Depart.

Special to The New York Times.

RENNES, Sept. 7.—There is a feeling of relief that the question of the attendance of the foreign attachés Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi, either in person or by the introduction of sworn statements, is definitely settled.

The idea of calling in foreign aid to settle the question of Dreyfus's guilt or innocence was never popular. The danger of international complications resulting from the slightest slip was always present.

I think the court acted rightly in their decision. Be it remembered that they held themselves incompetent to cite the two Military Attachés. Maitre Laborl goes over their heads and cites the attachés by name. To the defense they reply that they are unwilling to come to Rennes, but are willing to give the evidence before a special commission.

Had they said they would come, the court would have had no option but to adjourn until their arrival. But, when they virtually said, if you want our evidence you must send for it, I consider the court acted with praiseworthy dignity.

The Cernuschi fiasco will now have no result. Maitre Laborl's suggestion that the state of mind of the Austrian officer be inquired into explains everything.

Gen. Mercier's attack upon Capt. Freystaetter to-day in the latter's absence is severely commented on. Many persons believe now that the latter was mistaken

the courtroom has been cleared by the gendarmes, which will be done as soon as Col. Jouaust concludes, the reading clerk of the court, M. Coupois, will proceed to the room where Dreyfus will be waiting and read to him the verdict in the presence of gendarmes.

The public will thus be robbed of the spectacle of his emotions, which are bound to be most profound, whether the decree sends him to the arms of his family or back to the penal settlement.

The verdict may be a condemnation, an unequivocal acquittal, or a form of acquittal that would be equivalent to the Scotch verdict "Not proven." The last will be the case if the Judges should pronounce against him by a vote of 4 to 3. That is, he would be freed, even though the Judges in his favor should be in the minority, but this naturally would be eminently unsatisfactory, as he would carry the stigma for the rest of his days.

DREYFUS'S CHANCES.

Capt. Dreyfus thus has five chances against the prosecution's three. Unanimity, six to one, five to two, four to three, or three to four will set him at liberty; while unanimity, six to one, or five to two will convict him anew.

If convicted, the judgment will be carried to the Military Court of Appeal, which will be a formal matter. The appeal court will only quash the judgment and order a retrial, if it should be established that the present court-martial has erred in a matter of procedure. This is in the highest degree improbable.

The Court of Cassation will also have the right to order a retrial, if it should decide that the court-martial has deviated from its instructions. This is the only loophole for Dreyfus, and his friends will undoubtedly fight this point tooth and nail.

Extraordinary measures have been taken to spirit Dreyfus away, whether acquitted or recondemned. His departure from Rennes will be enveloped in the same mystery and secrecy as was his arrival.

TRIAL NEARS ITS END.

Carriere, the Government Commissary, Begins His Closing Argument, Which Hearers Says Is Weak.

RENNES, Sept. 7.—At the opening this morning of the fourth day of the fifth week of the trial of Capt. Dreyfus Maitre Labori, leading counsel for the defense, announced that he had received a semi-official intimation that Col. Schwarzkoppen, the former Germany Military Attaché at Paris, and Major Panizzardi, the former Italian Military Attaché at Paris, would be unable to appear personally before the court, and, consequently, counsel proposed that a rogatory commission should be telegraphed to receive the depositions. The court declared itself incompetent to grant M. Labori's application.

At 10:30 o'clock A. M. the Government Commissioner, Major Carrière, began his speech, closing the case for the prosecution. He concluded his remarks at 11:50 o'clock A. M. The verdict is expected Monday next.

LABORI ASKS TIME.

M. Paleologue of the French Foreign Office and Major Carrière did not oppose M. Labori's application, but the latter pointed out that the proposed step would involve a deviation from the usual procedure in making a long adjournment necessary. Counsel replied that the court was entitled to adjourn for forty-eight hours, and in case a longer period was required he suggested that a short session be held to-morrow, when the court could adjourn until Monday.

M. Labori then drew up a formal application that Col. Schwarzkoppen and Major Panizzardi be cited as witnesses, and that seven questions be telegraphed to them, to which they were to reply under oath.

The first question was to be, if they had ever received the documents mentioned in the bordereau. The other questions would ask the former attachés if they had received the Firing Manual, when they had received it, and from whom, and whether either of them sent Esterhazy the petit bleu, a copy of which was to be telegraphed, and finally, if they ever directly or indirectly had any relations with Dreyfus.

The court deliberated for a quarter of an hour, and on returning the President, Col. Jouaust, read its decision, declaring it incompetent to grant M. Labori's application.

THE GENERALS LEAVE.

When Major Carriere, at 10:30 o'clock A, M., began his speech, closing the case for the prosecution, all the Generals and other officers who were seated in the witness' chairs rose and left the courtroom just before the Government Commissary opened, in accordance with the orders of the Minister of War, General the Marquis de Galliffet, to leave Rennes within two hours after the pleading had begun.

There was an interesting scene in the courtyard of the Lycée, where the officers took leave of each other. They appeared to be in good spirits.

Maitre Demange, of counsel for the defense, will probably occupy the whole of to-morrow in his speech, and M. Labori will speak on Saturday. The verdict will be rendered Monday, because the police authorities are opposed to the announcement of the verdict on Saturday, if it were possible to do so, on the ground that it would be likely to lead to trouble on Sunday.

After M. Labori had submitted his application for the dispatch of a rogatory commission to receive the depositions of Col. Schwarzkoppen and Major Panizzardi, the Chief of Detectives, M. Cochefert, deposed favorably regarding the attitude of Dreyfus when Col. Du Paty de Clam dictated the bordereau to him. The witness said Dreyfus only appeared to be troubled afterward, when Du Paty de Clam questioned him.

M. Cochefert referred to the revolver found on a table near the desk at which Dreyfus was then seated, and he recounted how the prisoner, on perceiving it, cried:

"I will not kill myself. I will live to establish my innocence."

The clerk of the court then read a letter from Capt. Humbert to the effect that Dreyfus had expressed a keen desire in 1894 to enter the Statistical Section of the War Office, and saying that he met Dreyfus once carrying some voluminous packets of maps and documents, and remarked that he was acting very imprudently.

Dreyfus then rose and calmly traversed Capt. Humbert's statements, declaring them to be inexact.

MERCIER AGAIN TALKS.

Gen. Mercier afterward came to the bar and said he felt the deposition of Capt. Freystaetter was bound to have produced considerable impression on the minds of the Judges. He spoke of the attacks made on him since the Captain had testified, saying the Dreyfusard press had been calling him a false witness, &c.

The General declared that he gave an order in 1894 that nothing should be done with the various translations of the Panizzardi dispatch, adding that he himself was present when the packets of secret papers for the court-martial was made up, and it did not contain the Panizzardi dispatch. He had since questioned the Judges of the court-martial on the subject, but not one of them was prepared to swear that the dispatch was not submitted to them, because their recollections were now rather vague.

This statement of Gen. Mercier evoked a chorus of disgusted "Oh's" from the audience.

Mercier proceeded to call attention to contradictions in Capt. Freystaetter's statements, reading an old letter from the Captain to a friend in which he declared his mind was made up in 1894, before he saw the secret dossier, and another letter from an officer who was in company with Freystaetter in Madagascar, where the writer asserted that Capt. Freystaetter talked of the court-martial of 1894, but never mentioned the Panizzardi dispatch.

After this Gen. Mercier brought up two bad points in Capt. Freystaetter's career. While in Madagascar he was guilty of an act of disobedience to his chief, and he also executed thirty natives.

This assertion caused a certain impression in the audience, and Col. Jouaust asked Gen. Mercier to abstain from giving any further particulars. The General added he firmly believed Freystaetter was a brave man, but he thought the two acts referred to showed he could not be entirely trusted. He asked the Judges not to allow the Captain's evidence to shake their confidence in his own depositions, but to lend him the same credence as if the Freystaetter incident had never occurred.

LABORI'S REQUEST REFUSED.

The court then retired to deliberate on M. Labori's application, and its probable decision was eagerly discussed. Every one in court stood up when the Judges returned. Col. Jouaust gave the order "Present arms!" to the guard of soldiers at the bottom of the hall, while he, standing, and with the other Judges standing on either side of him, read the decision that the Judges had unanimously decided that the President, Col. Jouaust, was competent to order a rogatory commission, and that the Judges, as a body, according to the Military Code, were not competent to do so. M. Labori thereupon asked Col. Jouaust if he still maintained his refusal to appoint the commission, the Colonel having, when M. Labori submitted his conclusions, said he was opposed to the application.

Col. Jouaust replied "Yes," and the evidence of Col. Schwarzkoppen and Major Panizzardi, who were prepared to swear they never had relations with Dreyfus, was thus excluded.

The refusal of Col. Jouaust seemed inexplicable, because it appeared to be his duty to receive all evidence directly bearing on the case, and more especially the evidence of the two attachés, the refusal of whose evidence is equivalent to a slight on their respective countries.

A very pessimistic feeling was produced by Col. Jouaust's decision, and it was predicted that it means the certain condemnation of Dreyfus. This was the unanimous opinion of the anti-Dreyfusards, and it was the impression of a majority of the Dreyfusards, whose last hope is that Col. Jouaust only dare to refuse to take the evidence of Col. Schwarzkoppen and Major Panizzardi because the court has already made up its mind to acquit the prisoner.

When Major Carriere had concluded, Col. Jouaust ordered the adjournment of the court, and Dreyfus rose quickly and apparently not dejected.

As the prisoner was passing counsels' table, M. Labori stopped him and whispered "Courage." Dreyfus smiled and nodded, and as he proceeded, M. Jaurès, the Socialist leader, and a number of others seated on the benches before which Dreyfus passed, repeated M. Labori's word of encouragement.

After the decision of the court refusing to examine the attachés by commission had been delivered, reports relating to the experts' examination of the paper of the bordereau were read.

Then M. Labori complained of the absence of Cernuschi, who sent a letter to Col. Jouaust saying he was indisposed and confined to the house. Counsel said he wished to question this witness, and asked that certain letters be submitted to the court showing Cernuschi was the subject of mental derangement and setting forth other facts unfavorable to him.

Gen. Roget, Commandant Cuignet, Col. Picquart, Gen. Mercier, and Major Hartmann were then allowed to make a few explanations of the evidence affecting them. But they all dwelt upon comparatively minor points.

CARRIERE BEGINS TO SPEAK.

Major Carriere was then called upon to deliver the final speech for the prosecution, which lasted only an hour and a quarter and which was generally characterized as one of the weakest and most ridiculous orations ever heard in a court of law. His absurd arguments, colored by his grotesque mannerisms, evoked continual outbursts of derisive laughter.

He said he considered it to be established that Dreyfus wrote the bordereau, thought the phrase concerning the convening of troops was very significant, and pointed out that Dreyfus could have obtained the Firing Manual with little difficulty. Moreover, the Major argued, Esterhazy could not say in August that he was going to the manoeuvres, while Dreyfus could have thought so up to Aug. 28.

The Government Commissary affirmed that he himself noticed the alteration in Dreyfus's handwriting since 1894, in letters which he had written from Devil's Island.

Alluding to the secret dossier, the Major said Esterhazy was not in a position to furnish the interesting information.

Discussing the correspondence of "A." (Col. Schwarzkoppen,) Major Carrière declared emphatically his belief that Dreyfus had relations with the power of which "A" was the agent. He admitted Esterhazy was not a nice person, but said there was nothing to prove he was a traitor, and added that Picquart had utterly failed to convince him of the innocence of Dreyfus.

"My belief in the innocence of Dreyfus," said Major Carrière, in conclusion, "has been transformed into a conviction of his guilt, which has been strengthened by the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution. To-day I come to tell you, on my soul and conscience, that Dreyfus is guilty, and to ask for the application of Article 76 of the Penal Code."

The most elaborate police measures will be taken during the last day of the trial. Eight gendarmes will be distributed in the courtroom. Twenty gendarmes and a detachment of infantry will be stationed in the courtyard, the cordons of troops and gendarmes in the vicinity of the Lycée will be tripled and placed further back. Detachments of gendarmes will be posted on the squares and bridges of the town, and mounted gendarmes will patrol the principal streets of Rennes. The garrisons of neighboring towns will be held in readiness to be dispatched here at a moment's notice.

If a cry is raised or a threatening gesture made by any one in the audience before or after the verdict, the offender will be arrested and taken before the President of the court, and will be then and there sentenced to punishment, the minimum penalty being two years in prison.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

When the court-martial resumed its sittings this morning it was noticed that the Generals were again in uniform, foreshadowing further field operations on their part.

Major Carrière the Government Commissary, opened the proceedings with the announcement that Eugene Cernuschi, the Austro-Hungarian refugee, was sick and unable to attend court to-day. But, the Commissary added, the witness held himself at the disposition of the court at his hotel.

After this, Savignaud, the former orderly of Colonel Picquart and one of the witnesses, asked the court to certify that Senator Trarieux, the former Minister of Justice, had called him an imposter and a perjurer.

TRARIEUX CHARGES PERJURY.

M. Trarieux rose and insisted that Savignaud's evidence was a contradiction of the evidence of Col. Picquart, M. Scheurer-Kestner, and M. Roque, proving, he claimed, perjury somewhere, but not by the last trio of witnesses. M. Trarieux added that his statements were in accordance with the dictates of his soul and conscence and, if he was amenable to the law for them, there was also a law against perjurers.

After the court had certified to Trarieux's charges, M. Trarieux rose and announced as follows:

"I have received notice that, for reasons of public policy, Major Panizzardi and Col. Schwarzkoppen could not come to Rennes to testify before the court-martial. But I am also informed from the same quarter that they would answer the questions of a commission sent by the court-martial. I therefore beg the court to direct, as in the case of Col. Du Paty de Clam, that Col. Schwarzkoppen and Major Panizzardi be examined by commission.

"The court will certainly understand that the defense must submit to the necessities of public policy, which are, I have no doubt, similarly understood by the Government of the republic. I shall, therefore, be glad if you will ask M. Paleologue if in this case the telegraph must not be employed. I think such a method would be exceedingly rapid, and I am convinced that the President of the court-martial and the court-martial itself will not refuse to allow the defense to ascertain the truth."

Counsel added that he would make a formal application to this effect.

Col. Jouaust, President of the court, invited the opinions of M. Paleologue, who replied:

JOUAUST'S RULING.

"It is clear that cnsiderations of public policy stand in the way of foreign Military Attachés appearing in a French court to testify in regard to facts of which they had cognizance in their diplomatic capacity. Col. Schwarzkoppen and Major Panizzardi will not attend the court-martial.

"As regards the dispatch of a commission, I believe the Foreign Office will not oppose it. But I must make all reservations regarding the use of the telegraph. I do not know if that would be a regular proceeding."

M. Labori—But couriers can be employed.

M. Paleologue—I do not think the telegraph can be used.

Major Carrière—I do not oppose the appointment of a commission. It is a matter for the President to decide. There is no legal objection, provided we respect the provisions of the Military Code, which do not permit an interruption of the trial. Such procedure must not be allowed to hinder the progress of the trial, and must therefore be rapid.

M. Labori—I think it possible to make the procedure I propose very rapid. The Military Code provides for a suspension of forty-eight hours. On the other hand, the court might shorten its sittings, reducing them four hours each. In any case, I shall have the honor of formulating an application which I will submit to the court.

While M. Labori was drafting his motion, a member of the court-martial remarked that certain documents mentioned in Du Paty de Clam's depositions could not be found either among the records or in the Statistical Department of the War Office.

M. Demange—Perhaps they are under seal.

M. Labori then read his application, saying that as considerations of public policy prevented the appearance of Col. Schwarzkoppen and Col. Panizzardi before the court-martial, commissions should be sent to examine them, in order to permit those officers to state under oath all that they knew in regard to the case. Counsel requested the court to have the following questions put to each of the two officers:

LABORI'S QUESTIONS.

First—On what date did you receive the documents mentioned in the bordereau?

Second—Are these documents in the same handwriting as the bordereau, which you know from a fac simile?

Third—What did these documents contain?

Fourth—Did you receive the firing manual, either in the original or a copy?

Fifth—Did you receive the graduation bar?

Sixth—Since what date, and until what date, did you receive these documents?

Seventh—Was it to the same correspondent that you addressed the petit bleu referred to in the conversation between Count von Münster and M. Delcassé.

Eighth—Have you had direct relations with the accused?

Col. Jouaust invited Major Carriere's opinion, and the latter referred to the provisions of the Military Code.

M. Labori urged the importance of the evidence of these two witnesses, whom, he declared, he would not have cited if Cernuschi had not been called. Counsel pointed out that it was possible to suspend the proceedings sufficiently long to obtain replies to the questions, which he considered indispensable.

The court retired to deliberate on the motion, and on its return Col. Jouaust read the judgment. It declared that the President of the court alone was competent to appoint a commission to interrogate Col. Schwarzkoppen and Col. Panizzardi, and the court unanimously pronounced itself incompetent to give effect to counsel's motion.

M. Labori asked Col. Jouaust whether, seeing that he alone was competent, he refused to grant the application.

Amid prolonged excitement, Col. Jouaust replied:

"I do."

M. Cochefert, Chief of the Detective Department, was recalled in connection with Col. Du Paty de Clam's version of the dictation scene. He said he noticed Dreyfus showed great perturbation after having been questioned by Du Paty de Clam.

EXPLANATORY.—"The dictation scene," it will be recalled, took place at the office of Du Paty de Clam, Oct. 15, 1894. Du Paty had sent Dreyfus an invitation to call there at a certain time. Cochefert corroborates Dreyfus's account of the arrest. Du Paty declared the prisoner trembled before the questions were put. Dreyfus says that after he had seated himself at Du Paty's table he understood nothing of what it all meant. "Then the Commandant [Du Paty] asked me to write a letter at his dictation. I understood less and less. All at once he said to me: 'Your hand trembles.' 'My hand?' said I, 'not at all. My fingers are simply cold.' I continued to write. I had scarcely finished when he came toward me and cried in a loud voice, 'In the name of the law I arrest you. You are accused of the crime of high treason.' * * * 'But an officer is not arrested in this way,' I cried. 'Give me an intimation of the infamy that you pretend I have committed. I am innocent. I am the victim of an infernal plot!' 'The proofs are overwhelming,' they answered. 'The President of the Republic and the Ministry have been informed of your arrest.'"

DREYFUS SPURNS SUICIDE.

The witness added that on a side table was a revolver, and Dreyfus, noticing the weapon, exclaimed:

"I will not take my life. I will live and prove my innocence."

After Lieut. Bernheim had been recalled and explained to the court the uses of the graduation bar, which Gen. Mercier produced for the court's benefit, a letter was read from Capt. Humbert of the Engineers, who, like the witness Gallopin, met Dreyfus carrying documents from the Geographical Department.

Humbert also referred to the desire of Dreyfus to enter the Statistical Section.

In reply to the usual questions, Dreyfus said that Capt. Humbert's recollections were not exact, adding:

"In regard to the paper mentioned, perhaps it is advisable to have the Commissariat Tables of Plan 13 produced, when you will see that they are of no great importance. It is certain I was acquainted with five or six tables, the printing of which I was instructed to superintend."

Col. Jouaust—Did you apply to Col. Sandherr with the view of entering the Statistical Section?

Dreyfus—No, no!

Col. Jouaust—Did you not express such a desire to your comrades?

Dreyfus—No!

EXPLANATORY.—In 1894-5, the Secret Intelligence Bureau was operated under the direction of the Statistical Section, (la section de statistique,) whose chief was Col. Sandherr. In this section the documents of the War Office were filed. Thus Sandherr had under his direction both departments. Under Lieut. Col. Georges Picquart's administration they were separated, and Picquart became simply the Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau.

Gen. Mercier here reappeared on the scene. After saying that the evidence of Capt. Freystaetter must have greatly influenced the Judges, he referred to the attacks on himself made by the Revisionist newspapers, saying that in consequence of Freystaetter's assertions he had been described as a forger, and it was great satisfaction to him now to be able to reply to Capt. Freystaetter by adducing, in addition to the testimony of Col. Maurel, an addition of his own testimony, which was confirmed by Col. Du Paty de Clam's deposition.

MERCIER ASKS RECOGNITION.

Continuing, the General said that information which he had happily been enabled to obtain would completely enlighten the Judges. He maintained that in 1894 he gave orders that the various translations of the Panizzardi telegram received from the Foreign Office should not be taken into account. The sealed envelope handed to the court-martial of 1894, the General also said, was made up in his presence, and did not contain the Panizzardi telegram. It was sealed by Col. Sandherr and Col. Du Paty de Clam was intrusted with conveying it to the court-martial. He, the witness, had questioned the officers who acted as Judges in the court-martial of 1894, in regard to the presentation to the court of a secret envelope. All, with a single exception, had assured him that they did not remember reading the Panizzardi telegram, although they could not declare under oath that it was not among the documents.

These officers apologized for the vagueness of their recollections after the lapse of five years. Mercier asseverated that these statements themselves constituted proof, but he thought it necessary to point out contradictions in the evidence of Capt. Freystaetter. He read an old letter from Freystaetter to a friend, in which the Captain expressed his belief in the guilt of Dreyfus. The General quoted a number of statements to the same effect, alleged to have been made by Freystaetter.

Gen. Mercier said he reproached Capt. Freystaetter for engaging in newspaper discussions, which, perhaps, resulted in his belief that others were being substituted for his personal recollection, which indicated a certain mental derangement. In support of the theory of lunacy, Mercier mentioned that Freystaetter, while in Madagascar, was once guilty of disobeying his commander, and on another occasion the Captain executed thirty natives without trial.

The allegations of Gen. Mercier caused so much excitement in court that Col. Jouaust requested the General not to enlarge on the subject.

In conclusion, Mercier invited the Judges to pay no attention to Capt. Freystaetter's statements, but to accord to the evidence which he himself had the honor to give all the confidence and moral weight they would have given it if the Freystaetter incident had never happened.

Maitre Demange said he agreed with Gen. Mercier that the Freystactter incident could be dropped without injuring the case of Dreyfus.

"Thank God," said the lawyer, "I am here in a court of justice, where the question of justice is being discussed before honorable men and loyal soldiers. Then, let this incident be forgotten."

The reports of the experts were next read, showing that the tracing paper on which the bordereau was written was similar to paper used by Esterhazy, and official records were produced showing Dreyfus was wrong in regard to the number of probationers in 1894.

EXPLANATORY.—"The report of experts" refers to the report of the Government chemists to whom had been submitted two letters written by Esterhazy dated, respectively, April 17, 1892, and Aug. 17, 1894, and the bordereau. The Cour de Cassation distinctly attributes all three documents to Esterhazy. The paper of which the three are composed is similar to the note paper used for foreign correspondence. The particular kind used by Esterhazy was of a pale blue tint and very thin; it was crossed by water lines running at right angles with each other, making rectangles of about ½ inch square. In France it is called "papier peiure quadrillé." What is known in America as "quadrille paper" is similar to it. It has never been shown that Dreyfus used this kind of paper.

The prisoner admitted his recollections regarding the number of probationers in 1894 were perhaps not precise.

AUSTRIA WANTS CERNUSCHI.

M. Labori said he regretted Cernuschi was not present, as counsel desired to question him, and, in any case, he (M. Labori) wanted to add to the dossier certain letters showing Cernuschi had suffered from insanity and was destitute of moral sense. The defense had discovered that applications had been made for Cernuschi's extradition, and he was pronounced to be altogether worthless and unreliable. Counsel also said that, although representing himself to be a political refugee, if Cernuschi had not left Austria he would have been placed in an asylum for the insane.

M. Labori then asked that a letter received from the witness Grenier should be read.

The Government Commissary admitted receiving it, but said the letter was of no importance.

Counsel thought otherwise, and read a copy of the letter which Grenier had sent him simultaneously with Major Carriere. The letter referred to an epistle from Esterhazy, showing the latter's great interest in questions outside of his duties; that Esterhazy had in his possession official documents; that he concerned himself with the mobilization of the troops, and that he had expressed supreme contempt for the French Army.

Col. Jouaust remarked that if the letter had reached him he would not have made use of it, as it had nothing to do with the Dreyfus case. This called forth murmurs of assent and dissent, and M. Labori retorted that he was of quite an opposite opinion. He said Gen. Chamoin had handed the court a letter from Col. Schwarzkoppen to his Government, announcing that he was about to send them information regarding the real effectives of the Russian Army, and this was also referred to in Esterhazy's letter. Col. Schwarzkoppen had also mentioned the Paris and Toulon manoeuvres, which would explain the phrase, "I am going to the manoeuvres." This letter was written a fortnight after the arrest of Dreyfus, and M. Labori declared he would be glad to hear the Generals on that point.

ESTERHAZY THREATENS GENERALS.

Gen. Roget accordingly marched to the platform. In regard to the mobilization of the Russian Army, he said a well-informed article on the subject had appeared in the Revue Bleu, owing to the indiscretions of a certain person he would not name, as he (the General) did not wish to compromise him.

Commandant Cuignet confirmed Gen. Roget, adding that it must not be concluded that the information furnished to the German General Staff did not emanate from Dreyfus. Because it was a fact that it took a fortnight to reach its destination proved nothing.

Gen. Mercier also intervened to show that any information furnished by Esterhazy could have had no value.

Col. Picquart offered explanations of the leakage in 1893, and Gen. Mercier again jumped up and protested against indiscretions committed in favor of a former Minister being called leakages.

At the request of M. Labori the evidence given by a witness named Ecolle before the Court of Cassation was read. It described how Esterhazy employed Ecolle to execute a sketch of a rifle, which, afterward, Esterhazy said he had sent abroad with an imaginary plan of mobilization.

After further evidence on this point, a letter from Esterhazy to Gen. Roget was read, in which the writer complained that no use was made of his information, and violently attacked M. Bertillon, who, according to Esterhazy, ought to be in an asylum for the insane or in a prison.

Esterhazy complained of his miserable condition; described Gen. de Boisdeffre as a scoundrel, and the Echo de Paris as a "dirty Jew sheet," adding that it was a mistake to abandon him and then prosecute him.

After repeating his threats, Esterhazy wrote that if he were the moral author of the bordereau he could not have supplied the information contained in it, and expressed surprise that nothing had been said in regard to the rôle played by Col. Picquart. He then attacked, turn about, all the officers of the General Staff.

At this juncture M. Labori said he thought the court had heard quite enough of this edifying letter, and asked that the rest of it be not read. But Major Carriere objected, remarking that the letter was most interesting.

M. Labori—They are all interesting, and I would like to have them all read.

Major Carriere—They are all of the same degree of interest. They are all rot.

The reading then proceeded. In a letter containing a long string of bitter recriminations and violent insults, particularly in regard to certain members of the court-martial whose impartiality was impugned, Esterhazy declared in conclusion:

"I will say or do nothing to increase the dangers of the situation. But I, an old and faithful servant, have been denounced and have fallen beneath the blows, after having been basely slandered by the Boisdeffres, Billots, and other Generals."

After Major Hartmann had briefly refuted Gen. Mercier's statement that the Germans always termed the hydro-pneumatic brake the hydraulic brake, which Hartmann declared to be absolutely untrue, Col. Jouaust, though requested by M. Labori to allow M. de Fonds-Lamonthe to be re-examined, refused to hear any further evidence and adjourned the court for the usual brief interval.

EXPLANATORY.—Hartman, it will be recalled, is the artillery expert who deposed before the court-martial that the bordereau could not have been written by a scientific artillerist, such as Dreyfus is known to be, because of the non-technical language employed and the vast ignorance displayed by the writer of the document.

CARRIERE'S CLOSING SPEECH.

The session was resumed at 10:15 o'clock A. M., when Major Carriere immediately rose and commenced the speech for the prosecution. This was a signal for the military witnesses, who, headed by the Generals, bowed to the judges and trooped out of court, in accordance with the orders of the Minister of War, Gen. the Marquis de Galliffet, to start to rejoin their regiments within two hours of the beginning of the summing up of the prosecution.

Major Carriere, amid profound silence, then began his charge by reading the judgment of the Court of Cassation and the questions referred to the present court-martial.

The Major said:

"Colonel and Councilors:

"By a judgment June 3 last of the Court of Cassation the Dreyfus case was sent before a court-martial at Rennes.

"I read the judgment at the beginning of the trial. It quashes and annuls the judgment of Dec. 22, 1894, convicting Capt. Alfred Dreyfus and sends him before a court-martial at Rennes to be tried on the following question:

"'Is Capt. Alfred Dreyfus guilty of having in 1894 practiced machinations for the benefit of a foreign power by delivering the documents mentioned in the bordereau?'

EXPLANATORY.—This issue presented before the court-martial in Rennes was arrived at by the Cour de Cassation through the establishment of two "new facts" unknown to the 1894 court-martial.

The judgment points out that the "ce canaille de D—" document was shown to the members of the court-martial, but the fact that it did not refer to Dreyfus established one "new fact." The second "new fact" was brought out by the proof that Esterhazy wrote the bordereau.

The Lebrun-Renault statement of Dreyfus's confession was discredited on the ground that the alleged confession "was introduced by a protestation of innocence, but it is impossible to fix the exact text, owing to the differences existing between the successive declarations of Capt. Lebrun-Renault and those of other witnesses."

The court made no point of the illegality of the first trial because on that ground alone the 1894 verdict could have been annulled and Dreyfus set at liberty. Both his friends and the Government desired him to have a new trial.

"For these reasons," the judgment continues, "and without passing on other grounds, the court quashes and annuls the verdict of condemnation of Dec. 22, 1894, against Alfred Dreyfus, * * * and remits the case to be tried before the court-martial in Rennes on the following issue. * * *"

"The task of the court-martial at Rennes is the same as that of 1894. The trial has been public, and has been conducted with all the fullness possible; to answer the requirements of justice and public opinion. It is my duty to discharge the task of justice with moderation. I have no personal opinion to defend. I have carefully examined the documents, seeking scrupulously to ascertain the truth, without malice, without passion, and without fear."

Major Carriere then entered upon a review of the case. He defended the secret sessions as being necessary, while they did not injure the diffusion of light; traced the espionage plot, recalled the discovery of the bordereau and the investigation showing the traitor was Dreyfus, and reviewed his prosecution and trial.

"The proceedings," said Major Carriere, "were conducted according to the prevailing conditions. I will say nothing more in regard to the moral character of the prisoner, the question of his gambling or consorting with women of tarnished reputation. It has been said that we military men are not clever and are not tactful. Maybe that is so. But we are a simple and upright people who proceed direct toward our duty, and our acts are always characterized by good faith."

The Major proceeded to examine the bordereau, saying that apart from the question of the handwriting, upon which even the experts fell out, he thought that the references to covering the troops and the artillery formation were very significant. Esterhazy, he pointed out, would have had no difficulty in securing the Firing Manual, therefore he could hardly have written that it was difficult to get, while Dreyfus could not easily have obtained it.

Discussing the sentence about going to the manoeuvres, which has caused so much controversy, Major Carriere declared it would have been impossible for Esterhazy to write it.

Continuing, the Major referred to the complexity of the prisoner's character and proceeded to dilate upon the impartiality with which he had examined the whole case, upon which, he asserted, he had entered with his opinion wholly unformed.

CONVINCED OF GUILT.

Major Carriere added:

"I said to myself, let's take the bull by the horns. It was Picquart who brought about the revision. Let us study Picquart. I found his case perfectly constructed, and for a moment hoped we might acquit and rehabilitate an innocent man. It would have been all to our advantage and no trouble to repair a judicial error of the Judges of 1894, whose honor has never been impugned. That would necessarily have pacified the public mind.

"But closer investigation of Picquart's case showed fissures. My momentary conviction of the innocence of Dreyfus was transformed into a strong belief in his guilt, which has been confirmed by the evidence of the witnesses, and I come here to tell you, on my soul and conscience, that Dreyfus is guilty and I demand the application of Article 76 of the Penal Code."

The last statements of the Government Commissary caused a great deal of excitement in the court, which was afterward adjourned for the day.

ESTERHAZY WILL REVEAL ALL.

Says He Did Everything by Order of His Superiors.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Count Esterhazy, in an interview published here this morning, repeats his statement that he did everything by order of Col. Sandherr and his superior officers. He says he will reveal all after the trial at Rennes.

Possibly he will go to the United States to lecture. He declares he will not return to France, because it would mean immediate imprisonment.

JEWS APPEAL TO THE KAISER.

Memphis People Ask Him to Allow Schwarzkoppen to Testify.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 7.—Representative Hebrews of Memphis have sent the following cablegram to Emperor William of Germany:

"Relying upon your Imperial Majesty's well-known sense of right, we, Israelites of the City of Memphis, respectfully petition you to permit any evidence within your knowledge, and which may subserve the interests of justice and truth in the Dreyfus case, to be submitted to the court-martial sitting at Rennes.

"We are emboldened to make this request from the fact that the whole civilized world is interested in the case on trial."

GERMANY'S PERMISSION WITHHELD.

Papers Say the Government Will Not Allow Attache to Testify.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—The semi-official press expresses considerable surprise at the announcement of the declaration of Maitre Labori that he had been officially informed that Col. Schwarzkoppen would be allowed to depose. The Cologne Gazette says:

"Germany will neither permit Col. Schwarzkoppen to go to Rennes, nor will she allow him to be subjected to any examination. Count von Buelow's declarations respecting the innocence of Dreyfus were made after careful examination and consultation with the Emperor. These declarations did not meet in France with the recognition they deserved, and there is no guarantee that Col. Schwarzkoppen, as a witness, would meet with any better reception."

"The opinion in official circles is that Germany cannot again expose herself to the possibility that her official declarations would remain disregarded or be treated as false."

The other papers take a similar ground, the National Gazette saying: "Germany's decision will be rightfully understood everywhere outside of France."

BENTHEIM'S STORY IS DENIED.

His Claim of German Official Employment Contradicted.

COBURG, Sept. 7.—A semi-official agency declares that the statement recently made by Charles E. Bentheim at Atlanta, Ga., to the effect that Alvin Florschuetz, when United States Vice Consul at Sonneberg, used the seals, letterheads, &c., of the Consulate, for years before the Dreyfus case came up, for the transmission to the German War Office of French military secrets, is pure invention.

It is also said that Bentheim was never employed in the offices of the General Staff

TRIAL INTERESTS ALL PEOPLE.

Dr. Hirsch Says Civilized World Should Protest in Dreyfus's Case.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Dr. Emil H. Hirsch, rabbi of Sinai Congregation and member of the Faculty of the University of Chicago, who recently returned from a visit to France, does not approve the action of the Jews of Memphis, Tenn., in petitioning the German Emperor to allow any evidence he may control to appear in the Dreyfus case.

"It is a great mistake to send such a message from a community of Jews," said Dr. Hirsch. "If it came from a body of American people as such, it would be different, but the Jewish people make a mistake by interfering as Jews. Dreyfus is not being tried as a Jew, but as a man. His case is not for the Jews to protest against, but for the whole civilized world. He is not a test of Judaism, but of justice. It is the American people which should speak, not the American Jews. I know of no such action being taken in Chicago, and certainly none will be with my consent."

Sunday's Illustrated Supplement

OF THE

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THE TRIBUNE.

APPRAISER WAKEMAN'S CASE.

Authentic information received here from Washington is to the effect that President McKinley is giving his personal attention to the case of Appraiser Wakeman of this port. He has gone over closely the report of the commissioners who investigated Mr. Wakeman's office, but he is not satisfied with that report, and intends to call the commissioners before him, in order that he may question them personally on certain points not made clear therein. He expresses his determination to go to the root of the matter.

The President does not, it is said, intend to remove Mr. Wakeman for political reasons, nor does he propose to retain him on the strength of the appeals made in his behalf by certain importers. He knows that the appraiser is persona non grata to the New York Republican organization, and he would like to oblige Senator Platt and Mr. Quigg, whom he knows would welcome Mr. Wakeman's removal. On the other hand, he dislikes to do anything that would displease ex-Secretary Bliss, toward whom he feels most kindly, and who is urging the retention of the Appraiser.

Mr. Quigg, who returned from the capital yesterday, declined to discuss the Wakeman matter further than to vigorously deny the report, contained in Washington dispatches, that he is himself after Mr. Wakeman's place. "I am not a candidate for that or any other office," he said. "I could not and would not accept the Appraisership if it were offered me."

More Heat Prostrations in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 7.—Heat was responsible for eight deaths in St. Louis yesterday and to-day. Most of those who were overcome Wednesday died late last night or early this morning. The thermometer again reached the 100 mark to-day, and seven new prostrations were added to the long list. To-day the promised cold wave was side-tracked, and there is no relief in sight. One of the victims was stricken while driving a team. The horses went to their destination, where the driver was found dead.

Frost Up the State.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 7.—There was a slight frost in towns adjoining this city this morning and a heavy frost in the Catskills.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Capt. Beresford, R. A.; London; Capt. L. R. Cook, United States Navy; S. S. Comber, B. Baker, G. N. Boyd, William Miller, and C. Goodrich, Liverpool.

ASTOR—J. M. Rimington, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

BUCKINGHAM—Baron C. de Vaux, Paris; J. Jeffrey Johnson, London.

EMPIRE—Dr. W. C. Abbott, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator J. B. Foraker, Ohio; H. O. Macdonald, London; Albrecht Feltz, Australia.

GILSEY—F. Friburg, Frankfurt, Germany.

GRAND—F. B. Conger, Washington.

GRAND UNION—H. D. Root, Newport.

HOFFMAN—R. G. Abren, Cuba.

HOLLAND—E. W. Gastner, London; F. H. Fernie, London.

IMPERIAL—H. P. Burney, Washington.

MAJESTIC—C. L. Pillsbury, Minneapolis; C. H. Clifford, London.

MANHATTAN—John Paton, London; Congressman J. J. Belden, Syracuse.

MARLBOROUGH—J. C. Butner, Savannah.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. Amasa J. Parker, Albany; John Fisher, Scotland; John Allen Swanson, Liverpool.

NETHERLAND—George W. Grant, London.

NORMANDIE—J. Manning, Syracuse.

PLAZA—P. S. Stephens, London; Lieut. Fred C. Vincent, United States Army; Gen. Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.

RAMAPO FIGHT CONTINUES

Ex-Senator Hill Argues Before the Attorney General.

ASKS REVOCATION OF CHARTER

Says the Company Never Did Business and Has No Right to Existence —Doubts Platt Is in It.

ALBANY, Sept. 7.—Attorney General Davies at 11:30 o'clock this morning continued the hearing on the application of W. R. Hearst, a citizen of New York City, for the dissolution of the corporate business of the Ramapo Water Company. In the place of Eugene Treadwell, who appeared at the last hearing for the company, Henry L. Scheurman, Herbert R. Limburger, and Frank White looked after the interests of the company. Ex-United States Senator David B. Hill appeared in behalf of the Vigilance League of the City of New York, while Bernard Naumburg represented Mr. Hearst, the petitioner.

The hearing was opened by the reading of several affidavits by Mr. Naumburg, among the number one made by Bird S. Coler.

During the reading of the affidavits and certificates Mr. Scheurman interrupted to say that the certificate of the Secretary of State showed that the company had filed with him ten reports from January, 1893, up to and including January, 1899. Mr. Naumburg said that he would concede that fact.

Mr. Scheurman, in opening for the company, said that he was prepared to meet the allegations on their merits, and felt perfectly satisfied that the Attorney General in his judicial capacity would render a fair and impartial decision, despite the public clamor raised over the contract made by the company with New York City, which should in no way enter into this matter.

HILL MAKES HIS REPLY.

Mr. Scheurman then went on to read the affidavit of the Chief Engineer of the company, Peter Van Nostram, which tended to show that the company had carried on its business since 1896 in the various counties of the State. After finishing the reading of the Van Nostram affidavit, he called upon Senator Hill to know just what year the applicant claimed the company failed to transact its business. The Senator's terse reply was that the company had never commenced business, so that it meant every year.

When Mr. Scheurman had concluded the reading of affidavits and certificates he rested.

"Now we will see where we are at," smilingly remarked Senator Hill, as he rose to reply to what had been said on the other side. He said:

"A short time since the people of the City of New York were informed that on the day preceding there was an attempt made to make a contract for a water supply with the Ramapo Water Company, it was like a bundle in a clear sky to the residents of New York when they read the next morning of the proceedings and how the attempt had failed by reason of a tie vote. That proposed contract has been put in evidence—a contract for forty years to supply the City of New York with water annually at a cost of five millions of dollars.

"This proceeding, which failed, met the denunciation of every reputable newspaper of New York, and it was denounced as a tremendous and gigantic job. Resolutions were passed denouncing it by this name—as a job, a steal, and unnecessary proceedings, and full of danger to the taxpayers of the City of New York."

The speaker then referred to the mass meeting held in New York City and to the resolutions passed at that meeting, which urged that the proceedings against the company be continued, and that was the reason, he said, that the present applicant had moved in the matter.

Speaking of the proceedings now before the Attorney General, he said they were purely informal.

COMPANY WAS FAVORED.

"I am not here to claim," he continued, "the fact that this company has not been of sufficient importance to pay taxes to the City of New York. How favored by some one has this company been, when it has not been required during all these years to pay a single dollar of taxes into the State's coffers; neither has it deigned to make a report to the Controller as required by law. In fact, it has defied the authority of the State and refused point-blank to make any report.

"Somebody has been derelict, some one has neglected his duty. And now when this company is summoned into court to show why it has failed to carry on its operations under its charter, its mouth is closed; it has nothing to say. With the proof before me, am I not justified in saying that is a paper organization, a nonentity, nothing more or less?

"This company must undertake its corporate functions. When there is a total lack of doing anything substantial, what is the ground for complaint—nonuser, nothing more or less. Your Honor's predecessor has held that a company must commence operations within a reasonable time after its incorporation irrespective of the statutes. Has this company sold a drop of water? No. Has it constructed a single dam? No. Has it built any reservoirs? No. Has it even laid a single pipe? No. In fact, does it own a single dollar's worth of real estate anywhere? No.

"Why do they send lawyers here who are not familiar with the doings of the Ramapo Company? Why unload so much on the Attorney General? True, this company filed maps and got some options, about 150 in number, but most all of them were obtained since March last. The filing of maps is the first step taken toward the condemnation of land. Have they condemned any? Your Honor asked to see one of their contracts. They said they would produce it. Have they done so?

AIDED BY ACT OF 1895.

"If this company is allowed to drag on for another twelve years, ten lawyers will appear here in the future at such hearings of this kind and submit a few maps and options to show that the company is carrying on a business. A corporation that is simply carrying on paper functions should be dissolved immediately.

"Can it be possible that this company shall be allowed to defy the State in this manner? And I may say right here that this is the real practical question here involved. The amendment of 1895 which the company secured was not simply to condemn lands, because it already had that power, but in reality to permit it to contract with the City of New York to furnish it with a water supply.

"Ever since its incorporation it has been plotting to secure a contract with the City of New York. The whole transaction from beginning to end is permeated with fraud."

The speaker here paused in his remarks to call the attention of the Attorney General to a clause in the contract which provides that the city shall take so many million gallons of water a day, but that if it required more they must take it from the company.

"A prima facie case has been presented to your Honor," resumed the Senator, "and on behalf of the taxpayers of New York, irrespective of this New York contract, I ask you on these legal grounds to present it to the courts and ask me to bring an action against this company."

A recess was taken at 1:10 until 2:15 o'clock, at which time Mr. Scheurman began his reply to Senator Hill's argument.

SCHEURMAN ANSWERS HILL.

In opening his remarks Mr. Scheurman said he would not attempt to compete in the oratorical line with the opposing counsel whose fame was National, but he would endeavor to present the salient points as to the company's existence, what it had done, &c.

"As early as June, 1898," said Mr. Scheurman, "the Board of Public Improvements of New York City had under consideration the subject of giving the city a better supply of water, as it was threatened with a water famine. Prior to the city entering into the contract with the Ramapo Water Company several discussions had been held.

"The contract over which the applicant and others were howling fraud, outrageous steal, &c., was not the contract of the Ramapo Water Company, but was drawn up by Mr. Dalton, the Commissioner of Water Supply. The cry of steal and fraud having fallen through in New York City, the applicant and his colleagues how endeavored to stab the corporation, and hoped to do so by the intervention of the Attorney General.

Mr. Scheurman here diverged to read the notice filed by William R. Hearst, to the effect that unless the Attorney General took action within sixty days after the submission of statement of facts, he (Hearst) would apply to the Supreme Court of the State.

"I should infer from this threat," continued the speaker, "that the applicant sees the shallowness of his case and means to go ahead, independent of what your Honor shall hold."

SAYS COMPANY WAS ACTIVE.

Touching on the charge of non-user, Mr. Scheurman said that the continuous activity of the company was not to be questioned. "How could the company supply water when it had no customers? This company has paid the State for its charter, it has employed some dozen to eighteen men on its clerical force, and its activity is not to be questioned."

"Does it have a salary roll and an office?" asked the Attorney General.

"Mr. Van Nostrand has quite a force employed and pays them $3 per day," was the reply.

In closing his argument, Mr. Scheurman contended that before the company could be deprived of its life, there must be some grounds that there had been a wilful nonuser, and they denied that there had been any non-user.

HILL ASKS QUESTIONS.

"There is so much quibbling on the other side," began Senator Hill, in answer to opposing counsel's argument, "like a murderer who murders in the dark and leaves some trace behind him, just so do the conspirators in some gigantic steal from a municipality. A corporation which fails to do business, in other words, fails to exercise its corporate functions, should be beheaded.

"So says the statute, and such a company is a menace to the taxpayers, because the statute makes it such. The main point is, that this company has done nothing, and it has not been controverted. Prior to 1895 not a thing had been done, and then the Legislature stepped in, so says counsel, and gave it life.

"Now what has the company done since? Has it still furnished water, laid pipes, or erected reservoirs? Who gave them the tip in March, 1896, so that when they should come to make a contract with the City of New York they would have something to show for their existence? What is the object for forming this corporation? Why didn't the gentlemen back of this corporation secure the contract first and then take out an incorporation?

"Possibly this company has an office and a pay roll. The office boy must be paid. But is this living up to the requirements of the statute? Its business is not in keeping a clerk, a janitor, a typewriter, &c., but in supplying water, for which particular object the company was incorporated. There is no escape from these conclusions, and I think we have made out a good case.

DOUBTS PLATT'S INTERESTS.

"It has been said that in some way the distinguished leader of the Republican Party has been in some way connected with this corporation. I have discovered nothing whatever that justifies the assertion, and I am here to say that I do not believe, from all that I can find in the case, that he has anything to do with it, or ever has had, and it gives me pleasure to make that statement. I can find no official of his party active in defense of this steal; I can find no newspaper of his party defending this action. I can find no one who enjoys especially his friendship, who is in active politics, who is attempting to vindicate the scheme sought to be put through.

"And therefore I have the right to say, and it gives me great pleasure to say it, that I do not think he ever has had or has now anything whatever to do with this Ramapo business.

"It is not for me to say who else may be connected with this, and I care not whether they belong to my party or to any other party. The thing is a bald-faced, unmitigated swindle upon its face, and, no matter whom it hits, if we have made out a prima facie case, if any newspaper or citizen has presented facts here that justify this suit to be brought, I submit it will be you Honor's pleasure as well as your duty, to grant this application."

This closed the hearing, and counsel were given five days in which to file briefs.

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

House in Burlington, N. J., Took Fire While Parents Were Away.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 7.—Charles Diggs and his wife went away from home this morning to work. They left their four children, the eldest seven years old, and the youngest a baby, locked in their house. A fire was left in the stove. The fire grew very hot and set the house ablaze, and within a few minutes the whole structure was in flames. The oldest boy escaped by leaping from a second-story window. Another child was carried out by Melville Garrison, who rushed into the burning house. He and others attempted to go back after the other two children, but were driven back by the flames. The house was burned within a short time, and then the bodies of the two children were found lying side by side on the ashes of their bed.

THE MANHATTAN HITS A ROCK.

Steamer Bound for Portland, Injured Near Hell Gate, Back at Her Pier.

The Maine Steamship Company's steamer Manhattan, which left Pier 38 East River, at 5 o'clock last evening, bound for Portland, returned to the pier at 7:25 o'clock leaking as a result of striking a rock near Hell Gate. The Manhattan, which is a wooden vessel, was deep laden with cargo, but carried few passengers. She is commanded by Capt. Bennett. He could not be seen last night, and reporters were rigorously excluded from the pier after the vessel's return.

One of the passengers who came ashore said that the only intimation he had that anything was wrong was a slight grating when the steamer was near Hell Gate. The vessel did not stop when she struck, but passed on for some distance and then swung around and proceeded back to her pier. The passengers were informed that water was coming into the hold, and that it had been deemed safest to return. The steamer was not making water very fast, however, as she had not settled perceptibly when she returned. She will be unloaded and placed in dry dock for repairs.

Horatio Hall, the agent of the line, said late last evening: "The ship was in the right channel. The Government notified us all some time ago that the channel we have been taking was safe. We have been passing over this identical rock every day, and I can't tell you why we struck tonight."

Some of the passengers said that the report aboard the ship was that she has been thrown off her course by a current, and had thus run on the rocks.

Prisoner Commits Suicide by Fire.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 7.—James McDonald, a prisoner at the House of Correction here, committed suicide to-day by setting fire to his bedding and permitting himself to be burned to death. Although only about three minutes elapsed between the time the blaze was discovered and the moment when the keepers pulled the man from the burning heap, they were too late to save him. He was charged with assault with intent to kill, committed upon Keeper Holland. The original charge against him was burglary.

Ex-District Attorney Kills Himself.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Former District Attorney William Metzgar of Potter County, Penn., shot himself at his home in Coudersport this morning at 6 o'clock, dying instantly. The weapon used was a Winchester rifle. Metzgar was engaged in the bakery business and was despondent because his patronage was not what he thought it should be. He was a widower and was fifty years of age.

Catholic Priest Marries His Nurse.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 7.—Father Charles Brady, a priest of the Catholic Church, was taken sick in Quincy three weeks ago and was nursed back to health by Miss Addie Gwinn, a Protestant nurse. It is announced here to-day that Father Brady and the nurse were married in St. Louis a few days ago. The wedding was a quiet one and was performed by a Protestant minister. Father Brady, who is wealthy, was educated for the priesthood at Rome.

Supposed Murder in Kingston, N. Y.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Another murder has probably been committed in this city, and the body of the victim thrown into the Rondout Creek. The man supposed to have been murdered was Frank Ludwin, an Austrian, and the motive of the crime money. Ludwin was last seen alive on Sunday, when he was drunk and exhibited a roll of bills amounting to about $100. The body was found this morning. The features were disfigured almost beyond recognition and the body was badly bloated.

Boy Drowned in a Washtub.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 7.—William McGinness, twenty-two months old, son of James McGinness, a silk twister, living at 158 Lyon Street, was drowned in a washtub in the basement of his father's house today. The mother was washing and went into the yard to hang clothing. When she returned the child was dead in the tub.

WOOD COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

Seymour Van Santvoord Answers Counsel for Stockholders.

RECEIVERS' ACTS SUMMARIZED

Declares the Mowing and Reaping Machine Concern Will Soon Proceed Under Its Own Management.

Seymour Van Santvoord, one of the temporary receivers of the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company, has sent a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Hoosick Falls, where the factory is located, containing his side of the case. This, he says, is an answer to the statements made by Ernest T. Fellowes, the attorney for Gen. Eliphalet Wood and Mrs. Seraphina C. W. Pattison, who have asked the Attorney General to compel the receivers to make an accounting, to dissolve the business, and divide the surplus moneys among the stockholders. Gen. Wood and Mrs. Pattison made their request through their attorney as holders of stock worth $35,000. Mr. Van Santvoord says:

Several weeks ago we were advised by one of the Attorney General's deputies that complaint had been made on behalf of Eliphalet Wood that the receivership of this company had been unduly protracted, and that an immediate explanation of the situation must be made. Our counsel at once called at the Attorney General's office and submitted the facts which are hereinafter stated; whereupon, as our counsel informed us, the deputy who had charge of the matter expressed himself as satisfied, and further stated that he felt sure Mr. Wood could not be fully acquainted with the situation. Since that time we have had no further communication from the Attorney General's office and no papers have been served upon us in any action in the premises.

In the latter part of 1895, Mrs. Seraphina Pattison, through an attorney of New York City, commenced an action against this company, alleging that its assets had been and were being wasted by the Directors; that its capital was impaired, and that in the interests of stockholders its affairs should be wound up and its property distributed among the owners. The friends of the company and a few of the leading stockholders united in purchasing a portion of Mrs. Pattison's stock at par, in consideration of which the proceedings which had been instituted by her attorney were withdrawn. It is not true, as implied, if not stated, that Mrs. Pattison's suit was withdrawn because "an action for the voluntary dissolution of the company was filed by the Trustees." Mrs. Pattison's suit was withdrawn as a condition of the purchase of her stock, as above stated; but the publicity which had been given to the condition of the company rendered it impossible to meet the situation, and the Trustees thereupon filed an application for the appointment of temporary receivers, with a view to protecting the business of the company and affording opportunity for an orderly sale with the least possible loss to the owners of the business.

Very soon after the appointment of the receivers, the stockholders of the company appointed a Committee on Reorganization, of which Mr. Julien T. Davis of New York was appointed counsel. At the first hearing before Mr. Buchanan, the referee, who was appointed by the court, Mr. Davies filed a notice of appearance for certain stockholders, including Mr. Eliphalet Wood above mentioned. It is not true, as intimated in the article in your paper, that after the first hearing "nothing more was ever heard of the proceedings before the referee." On the contrary, the hearings before the referee were duly adjourned almost from month to month, and always with the consent of Mr. Davies, counsel for both Mr. Wood and the Reorganization Committee, which latter represented a very large majority of all the stock and bonds of the company.

When the receivers were appointed this company had a floating indebtedness of $1,700,000 in round numbers, of which $350,000 in amount was secured by $1,040,000 of the company's first mortgage bonds; about $700,000 or $800,000 secured by the company's accounts receivable, and the remainder unsecured; in addition, $655,000 of the company's bonds had been actually sold, and were outstanding. The interest charges on this indebtedness amounted to about $130,000 a year. As a result of the policy of conservatism pursued by the receivers the situation to-day is that all of the collateral bonds have been taken up and canceled; all of the floating debt has been paid, except about $230,000 in amount; interest in full upon all of the company's obligations has been paid to Sept. 1 inclusive; all of the receivers' certificates have been paid in advance of maturity, except those which were issued in the early part of the present year's business, and which are not yet due, but which will be paid by the receivers early this Autumn; and that, as was decided by the Reorganization Committee when it concluded last Spring "to go out of business," the company has substantially reorganized itself. It is the expectation of the receivers that at the end of the present year's business they will be in a position to pay off the entire balance of the floating indebtedness, and the Trustees of the company have formulated and largely accomplished a plan which will enable the business to proceed under its own management when the receivership shall end.

It is true that the receivers have not yet rendered an account of their proceedings. We have not made any accounting for the reason that our counsel has advised that we were not compelled to do so by law; and we have gladly relied upon his opinion for the reason that it has enabled us to escape furnishing an opportunity to our competitors to acquaint themselves with the details of our business, especially the volume of our trade. But since the inception of our receivership, now nearly six months, we have filed a complete statement of our receipts and expenditures with the Reorganization Committee above referred to; and, as the counsel for such committee is the counsel of record in the proceeding for Mr. Wood, it would seem that the latter ought not reasonably to complain because we have filed no statement of our accounts. Moreover, twice since our appointment as receivers, the expert accountant from New York has, under the direction of the stockholders' committee, made a thorough and detailed examination of all our accounts, having had complete access to all of our books and papers and the assistance of our entire office force.

Mr. Van Santvoord denies with great positiveness that there has been any political influence at work to shield the receivers or the referee, and in concluding his letter says:

I have written this letter, not at all through any motive of defending the action or position of the receivers, but only because the magnitude of the interest involved seemed to call for some statemnet which might counteract the possibly harmful effect of an act which such a very large majority of all the interested persons will deprecate.

FEVER SPREADS IN KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, Sept. 7.—Seventy-seven cases of yellow fever have been reported, with a total of seven deaths to date. Thirteen cases were reported yesterday. W. Hunt Harris, State Senator from Monroe County, and son-in-law of Dr. J. C. Porter, State Health Officer, being among the number.

State Health Officer Porter says that the weather is propitious for the spread of fever. Native children, born since the last epidemic in 1887, are being attacked. The prospects for stamping out the fever are not very encouraging, and until all unacclimated or non-immune persons are removed the fever will continue.

Key West Troops Coming Here.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Gen. Merritt at Governors Island has been notified of the departure of the Key West troops for New York, and has been directed to assign them to such posts as may be for the best interests of the service.

THREE BODIES OF ONE MAN.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Two bodies, each said to be that of Ernest Baltzer, a member of the First Illinois Volunteers, who died in Cuba, have for months lain side by side in Graceland Cemetery here.

The first body was brought back by a local undertaker, and Mrs. Philippine Baltzer, mother of the soldier, mourned for him as her son. Then the Government commission brought back another one, and they said it also was her boy. Distracted by grief, but by a Government order restrained from opening the caskets to attempt an identification, Mrs. Baltzer had the second body laid in an adjoining grave, and she strewed flowers and wept over both mounds, half crazed by anxiety to know which really contained the remains of her soldier son.

To make the situation more pathetic and more complicated, Mrs. Baltzer recently received word that the body of another "Ernst Baltzer" had been brought back from Cuba and interred in the National Cemetery at Arlington Heights.

Mrs. Baltzer to-day visited the graves in Graceland with Miss Mabel Minion of New Orleans, who was in charge of the fever hospital at Santiago. She attended Baltzer on his deathbed, and dug with her own hands the trench in which he was buried. She declared that a bottle which would identify the remains was interred with him. This bottle has not been found. Mrs. Baltzer, to-day declared that she would have the two graves here opened.

Death Follows a Pin Prick.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 7.—Miss Julia Brown, sixteen years old, sister of Abraham Brown, a prominent merchant of Bessemer, died last night. A week ago she permitted a friend to prick a pimple on her face with a pin. Erysipelas followed, and later, despite the efforts of physicians, blood poisoning set in and death resulted.

MORE PRAISE FOR THE TIMES.

Business Men Say the Reduction in Price from Five to Three Cents on Sunday Is Progressive.

In all spheres of business activity the policy of THE NEW YORK TIMES in discontinuing THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, which for so long had been an appreciated feature of the Sunday issue, and in reducing the price of the latter to 3 cents per copy, meets with approval. It is everywhere characterized as a bold move that, however, is warranted by the argument that, having ceased to be a novelty, and the field of illustration having been so freely invaded, there is no reason why THE TIMES should continue to encroach upon the domain of the weekly and monthly periodicals. It is also agreed that the intention to make THE TIMES on Sunday, as on week days, strictly a newspaper, coupled with the reduction in price, will extend this newspaper's usefulness and influence. Appended are some opinions expressed yesterday:

C. L. TIFFANY, head of Tiffany & Co., Jewelers and Silversmiths—I should judge that THE NEW YORK TIMES has done wisely in making the change.

HENRY TUCK, Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company—The more strictly a daily newspaper confines itself to its special and particular province the better, I think. In the matter of newspaper illustrations in general, I indorse the view expressed by ex-Judge Howland in your paper this morning, that the thing has been carried too far, a character of importance being given to the most trivial happenings by means of pictures. THE TIMES, as it is, is an extremely good all-round newspaper, and everybody I know who reads it speaks well of it. THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is excellent. I not only always read it with pleasure, but send it to friends abroad.

EX-MAYOR WILLIAM L. STRONG—What is the use of illustrations in or accompanying a newspaper, anyhow? They are not needed. I think the policy of making a newspaper just a newspaper is a very commendable one. There are any number of illustrated periodicals you can buy for a song. They are all right. Their business is to publish pictures, and it is for the pictures that the public buys them. But it is not necessary that a newspaper should fill up its columns with pictures. My son, the Major, is an old and constant reader of THE TIMES. It is his favorite paper. He started taking it again as soon as he returned from the Philippines.

A. G. EVANS of Arnold, Constable & Co.—The Sunday newspapers of to-day are of such a size that people cannot undertake to read them. They simply scan them and glance over the more attractive pictures. I, for one, am very glad to see the step taken by THE TIMES, and trust its example will be followed. Less bulky newspapers, with good news matter and well-written articles, would be appreciated by the great army of those who are tired of the formidable budgets that, in the guise of "news" papers are dumped at their homes every Sunday by the newsdealers.

EDWARD LITCHFIELD, Manager in the United States of the Lancashire Insurance Company—There is no necessity for illustrations in or with newspapers, and although I, in common with other readers, like THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE for its general excellence, I am glad on principle that it has been abandoned. I like a newspaper to confine itself to giving "All the News That's Fit to Print," accompanied by readable articles and competent comment. Leave illustrations to the periodicals, to which they belong.

A. M. THORBURN of the Sun Insurance Office and Secretary of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters—It is, I am convinced, a wise move. Although THE TIMES was the pioneer in the field of the illustrated supplement, reaped the credit and glory of having introduced this feature, and maintained it as a standard that made of it the best thing of the kind published, I agree with THE TIMES's management that it is time to drop it. The illustrating business in connection with the newspapers has been overdone. Of course you have had some wonderful successes. The Queen's Jubilee pictures, for instance, demonstrated how very progressive THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE was. There were other instances that I cannot at this moment recall. Nevertheless, the Sunday TIMES, at 3 cents, without the pictures, will be the cheapest publication of its quality and status ever offered to the public. It is a grand newspaper, apart from the literary and financial supplements, which it would be impossible to praise too highly. Its reliability and lucidity make of the financial supplement the best thing of the kind I have seen. The reduction in price of the Sunday issue is certainly calculated to extend its circulation and influence.

RICHARD DEEVES, Builder and Contractor—I think that the course of THE TIMES in reducing the price of its Sunday edition from 5 cents to 3, and in confining itself strictly to the sphere of a newspaper, is a step in the right direction. Personally I shall miss THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT very much. It was the finest thing of the kind published, and I enjoyed it greatly. But there are undoubtedly a great many persons who care more for accurate and interesting news matter than they do for pictures, and I am inclined to believe that the new departure will prove to be the best policy in the long run. THE TIMES is certainly a good paper. I find that many persons of my acquaintance of all shades of politics read THE TIMES for the news that is in it.

CAPT. SAMUEL SAMUELS of the Dreadnaught and the Dauntless Yachts—THE TIMES ought to succeed, because its most conspicuous qualities are cleanliness and the giving of all the news that clean people should read. I have noticed its advance to perfection with much satisfaction. In doing away with the pictorial feature of its Sunday edition it has taken heroic action, because this feature was of remarkable merit in many ways, but the loss to its readers is redeemed by the guarantee that the newspaper character of THE TIMES shall be paramount.

TO PROTECT LANDLORDS.

Harlem Property Owners Want Legislation Affecting Defaulting Tenants.

There is a movement on foot in Harlem among the owners of apartment houses to organize an association to influence the State Legislature in passing a law giving the same protection to owners of dwelling houses as is afforded hotel and boarding house keepers. It is claimed by those interested in the movement that thousands of dollars are lost yearly by tenants defaulting in the payment of rent, and finally moving out, taking all their belongings with them.

It is the desire of the landlords of Harlem to have the legal authority to hold household goods for non-payment of rent. Hotel and boarding house keepers have a lein upon the property of their patrons, and up-town landlords declare that owners of apartment houses should have the same right.

Dr. E. W. H. Schramm of 140 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner of several large apartment houses in that vicinity, is the promoter of the proposed organization. When seen last evening at his home he said:

"I expect to form a solid association, with capital to back it, which will make a fight for legislation affording relief in this matter. There are many families, in some cases wealthy, who make a practice of moving about the city, leasing expensive apartments and moving elsewhere when they become indebted to the landlord for several months' rent."

A THEATREGOER'S COMPLAINT.

Manager of the Academy of Music Denies a Charge of Injustice.

A correspondent has written to THE NEW YORK TIMES, making complaint of what he terms an injustice upon a poor family, which visited the Academy of Music Wednesday night and was turned away unable to see the show. He says that the party was composed of three men, three women, and two children. One of the men purchased twenty-five-cent seats in the gallery for the party, and when they reached the gallery, the correspondent says, there was not even standing room, and not one of the party could see anything of the performance. They returned to the ticket office, according to the correspondent, and asked for their money, but it was refused by the ticket seller, and they appealed to the manager, who also refused them. The correspondent also asserts that the manager refused to make the seats good for another performance. The members of the family, he says, left with tears in their eyes on account of the loss of their money and the evening's enjoyment.

The manager of the house said yesterday that he remembered the case. He said that the family was given to understand that there was only standing room in the gallery and that there were only ten people over the seating capacity in the gallery at the time they went up. He said that he offered to make the seats good for another performance, despite the fact that the family did not ask for the return of their money until half of the first act was over.

SHAW COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Grand Army of the Republic Elects New York Candidate.

PENSION INJUSTICE CHARGED

The President Asked to Set Aside a Pension Office Rule — An Appeal to Congress Threatened.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—Soon after the opening of to-day's session of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Judge Leo Rassieur of St. Louis, Mo., withdrew his name as a candidate for the office of Commander in Chief. Judge Rassieur, in a speech that aroused unbounded enthusiasm among the delegates, declined to oppose Col. Albert D. Shaw of Watertown, N. Y., and requested that the vote of the encampment be given to Col. Shaw. As he took his seat after withdrawing from the contest he was cheered to the echo, and cries of "Rassieur for 1900!" were heard in all parts of the Grand Opera House. The encampment then elected Col. Shaw by acclamation.

After Col. Shaw's election the delegates proceeded to make nominations for the office of Senior Vice Commander, and Irving Robbins of Indiana was elected. M. Minton of Louisville, Ky., was chosen Junior Vice Commander, William H. Baker of Lynn, Mass., was elected Surgeon General, Jacob L. Grimm of Maryland was elected Chaplain in Chief.

The report of the Pensions Committee, which was yesterday recommitted with instructions to the committee to embody therein the desires of the encampment relative to the administration of the pension laws, was again presented. The report was accompanied by resolutions drafted by the committee, and the encampment at once adopted them unanimously. They were as follows:

Your Committee on Pensions respectfully direct attention to Section 471 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which reads as follows: "The Commissioner of Pensions shall perform, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, such duties in the execution of pension and bounty laws as may be prescribed by the President."

Resolved, That this encampment respectfully represents to the President its earnest conviction that Rule 225, now in force, has had an adjudication of claims for pensions, under Section 2 of the act of June 27, 1890, in the Pension Bureau, works grave injustice to worthy ex-soldiers and ex-sailors, and we express the hope that you will find it consistent with your duties as an executive officer to abrogate this rule and reestablish the principle as defined in Rule 164. Under the operation of Rule 164, formulated and put into effect soon after the passage of this act, which was unquestionably responsive to public sentiment and based upon sound legal propositions, in a word, the simple expression of the letter and spirit of the law, 400,000 names were added to the pension roll of the Republic, and to which no objection was heard for years after its promulgation.

Resolved, This encampment respectfully represents that the practice in the Pension Bureau in barring widow's claims who have an income of $96 a year is not warranted by the terms of the law, and we warmly indorse the recommendation of the Commissioners of Pensions to successive Secretaries of the Interior that the limitation be increased to $250 a year.

Resolved, That the Commander in Chief appoint a committee of five comrades to present to the President a certified copy of the action of this National Encampment, as the expression of our earnest desire for justice only to our disabled comrades and the widows and orphans of our dead under the letter and spirit of the law.

Resolved, That this committee is hereby authorized and directed in the event that it is determined that relief may not be accorded by the administrative officers of the Government, to present to Congress a request for the amendment of the law in such form as to make certain the true intent of the statute, as we believe it can be construed as herein presented.

The report was signed by R. B. Brown, J. W. Burst, John Palmer, and Charles Clark Adams. The committee as suggested in the report was appointed, consisting of the four signers of the report together with Gen. Daniel E. Sickles of New York.

A motion was made to return to the South flags captured during the war. This was killed, as was also a motion to admit sons of veterans as members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

After the newly elected officers were installed, the encampment adjourned sine die.

NAVAL VETERANS' OFFICERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The Naval Veterans to-day elected and installed the following officers:

Commodore Commanding—George L. Seavy, Chicago; Fleet Captain and Chief of Staff—I. B. Baker, Boston; Commander—James A. Miller, Athens, Ohio; Lieutenant Commander—John O. Shaw, Bath, Me.; Lieutenant—Samuel B. Dixon, Detroit, Mich.; Master—Charles L. Weeden, New Bedford, Mass.; Ensign—John H. Debarry, Philadelphia; Surgeon—J. L. Crilley, Cincinnati; Paymaster—E. F. Dustin, Providence, R. I.; Engineer—E. A. Bezeley, Providence, R. I.; Chaplain—A. S. McWilliams, Detroit, Mich.; Judge Advocate—C. F. Gooding, Chicago.

The following appointments were made:

Secretary—Frederick E. Haskins, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Boatswain—Louis Bennett, Baltimore; Historian—William Simms, Philadelphia.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Thunderstorms, brisk south to west winds.

High temperatures prevailed yesterday in the southern lake region and the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, the south and southwest. On the account of the thunderstorms there has been a fall form 10 to 34 degrees in the Central West, which extended to the Mississippi Valley. There were also thunderstorms in the upper lake region, South Atlantic ,and portions of the Gulf States and extreme Southwest, except Eastern Texas. Showers are indicated generally for to-day and to-morrow east of the Mississippi, and generally fair weather to the westward, except in Eastern Colorado, where showers are indicated for to-day. Cooler weather will extend through the central valleys to-day, and warmer weather in the Middle and North Atlantic States will be followed by cooler weather to-morrow. On the Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk southerly winds will prevail to-day.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	75	58	61
6 A. M.	74	55	59
9 A. M.	77	63	64
12 M.	81	69	70
4 P. M.	69	68	75
6 P. M.	67	66	71
9 P. M.	67	70	70
12 P. M.	63	71	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square 67¼
Weather Bureau 64
Corresponding date 1898 74
Corresponding date for last twenty-four years 69

The maximum temperature yesterday was 71 degrees at 11 A. M. and the minimum 67 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 60 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 77 per cent.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:25 A. M.—7 Jones Street; William Elliott; damage, $150.

1:45 A. M.—2,081 Madison Avenue; Ludwig G. Erb; damage, $50.

6:15 A. M.—14 East Sixty-third Street; Alonzo Monson; damage, $5,000.

12:45 P. M.—114 Seventh Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

5:15 P. M.—1,196 Park Avenue; Aaron Kronthal; no damage.

5:20 P. M.—85 East Fifty-fifth Street; Morris Black; damage, $11,000.

5:50 P. M.—139 Orchard Street; August Schindler; damage slight.

7:00 P. M.—174 East Houston Street; Charles Mekers; damage slight.

7:00 P. M.—43 East Forty-first Street; Oliver Agested; damage, $50.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LANCASTER, N. H., Sept. 7.—A serious fire occurred at North Stratford village, about twenty miles from here, Wednesday night. Ten buildings were burned, including the Percy House and other large structures, and two dwellings were damaged. The total loss is estimated at $50,000. The insurance is about half that sum.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—The pattern shop of the Highland Foundry in the Roxbury district was burned Wednesday night and the loss by fire and water is said to exceed $30,000.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

NEW JERSEY'S GREATER CITY.

The commission appointed by Gov. Voorhees and the Mayors of the twelve municipalities of Hudson County to consider the advisability of uniting them all under one government, met in Jersey City yesterday to receive the statistical reports. That from Jersey City shows that the city has 9,000 acres of upland, and 1,000 acres under water. It has 96 6-10 miles of paved streets. The receipts from water rents from May 1, 1898, to May 1, 1899, were $833,141.71. The water disbursements for the year were $555,287.58. The population of the city is about 200,000.

Bayonne has 2,400 acres of upland, 150 acres of meadow, and 1,500 acres under water. The city has one mile of Belgian block pavement, five miles of macadam, and no asphalted streets. The population is about 30,000.

LABOR UNION AMALGAMATION.

The conference called by the Central Federated Union to amalgamate the central trade and labor organizations of the Greater New York held its first session yesterday afternoon, in the Labor Lyceum, at 64 East Fourth Street. The Central Federated Union was represented by Delegates William J. O'Brien, Perrine, Waldinger, Johnson, and Ernest Bohm. The Board of Walking Delegates of Manhattan by James Nugent, the Bohemian Central Labor Union by Frank Steyskal, District Assembly No. 253, Knights of Labor—building trades—by F. J. McGuire and Thomas Flynn; District Assembly No. 49 by Patrick J. Cochrane, the Brooklyn Central Labor Union by John L. Moore, E. Moss, D. A. Genak, and M. J. Flaherty. The Brooklyn Board of Walking Delegates of the Building Trades sent a letter stating that it would send delegates to the next session of the conference.

The central organizations whose delegates were present at the conference are said to represent nearly 250,000 working people, but as several central bodies had not yet sent delegates, it was decided to postpone the serious action of amalgamation for another occasion and simply to effect an organization. William J. O'Brien was elected Chairman and Ernest Bohm Secretary.

The object of amalgamating the central bodies of the Greater New York is said to be to prevent the friction that has existed between the Knights of Labor and men of the American Federation of Labor and the Socialists, who frequently took each others' places in strikes. It was decided to hold another meeting on Monday evening, Sept. 18.

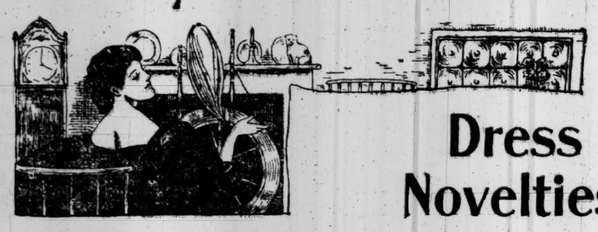
Run Over by a Car and Killed.

John G. McNair, fifty years old, an engineer living with his wife and children at 365 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, was run over by a Grand Street car at Mercer Street yesterday evening and received injuries that proved fatal. McNair was employed by William Schroeder at 469 Broome Street. At Mercer Street, on his way home, he attempted to board Car No. 196, driven by John Becker of 318 Monroe Street, but missed his hold and fell in front of the wheels of the car. His chest was crushed. He died before the arrival of an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital. McNair's body was removed to his home, and Becker was locked up in the Macdougal Street Station charged with homicide.

$100,000 Fire in Centralia, Mo.

CENTRALIA, Mo., Sept. 7

The Wanamaker Store.



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PLANS TO HONOR DEWEY

Official Hints for House Decorations Prepared for Citizens.

MR. McKINLEY'S SUGGESTION

President Would Have the Admiral Board the Dolphin — A Living Sign of Children.

The Sub-Committee on Decorations of the Committee on Land Parade and Decorations for the Dewey Reception held a meeting yesterday, at which it was decided to appeal to the residents along the line of march to decorate their houses in a systematic and harmonious manner. The plan favored by the sub-committee embraces the suggestions made by the Society of Mural Painters, and it can be followed with as little expense as the ordinary straggling display of bunting in indiscriminate array which has so often prevailed in other celebrations. The following circular letter was ordered to be sent to every householder along the line of march:

The Sub-Committee on Decoration of the Committee on Land Parade and Decoration appeals to you as a resident along the line of march of the land parade in honor of Admiral Dewey, Sept. 30, in favor of a uniform scheme of decoration.

It will readily be seen that if certain rules be adhered to in the decoration of houses along the line of march, securing a certain amount of uniformity, the result will be more impressive than it would otherwise be.

We would suggest that the residents along the line of march restrict the mass of decoration on their houses up to the third story windows, making this the emphasis line along the street. This feature alone will give an appearance of unity to what would otherwise be a straggling, irregular mass of decoration. Below this line it is proposed that individual taste and discretion be exercised, although we have these further suggestions to make: that festoons of flowers, leaves, or bunting can be swung from window sill to sill on the third story windows; that upright lines of bunting be strung from the line of the third story sill to that of the first in the space between the windows. Besides the National colors, we would also advise the use of the colors of the navy—blue and white, with accents of gold, also ropes of laurel. It will be seen that none of these decorations obstructs the view from any window. Those who do not wish to use the festoons between windows may use wreaths, eagles, or other emblems, coats of arms of the Nation, State, or city between the third story windows or the upper extremity of the upright strip of bunting. In all cases it would be advisable if the residents of each block would get together and carry out any of these suggestions throughout the entire block, leaving the next to adopt something else, always bearing in mind, however, that the third story should be the main accent line.

The committee would further suggest that citizens in all parts of the city illuminate their houses at night by means of candles placed in the windows.

"LIVING SIGN" OF CHILDREN.

On the suggestion of J. J. Little, the Commander of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., it was decided to mass 1,500 school children in a sloping stand at the corner of Seventy-second Street and Central Park in such a way as to display the word "Dewey" in letters of white against a background of blue. To accomplish this a number of the little ones will wear white capes while the remainder will be attired in blue. Mr. Little described a similar "living sign" which he had seen at the Grand Army Encampment, and which he declared was one of the prettiest and most effective decoration schemes on that occasion. It was found that the committee could appropriate only $250 for this novel display, so Mr. Little, Edward Lauterbach, and Herman Ridder each volunteered to contribute $100 to make up the $550 necessary for the carrying out of the plan. By far the greater part of the expense in this direction is made necessary for the construction of the stand, and during the discussion Mr. Little remarked that he had been informed by builders that stands could be erected at an expense of not exceeding 50 cents a seat. John P. Kane, the Chairman of the Committee on Stands, reported recently to the Committee on Plan and Scope that the city's stands would cost at least $1.50 per seat, and that committee is expending its appropriation at that rate. The appropriation for stands amounts to $30,000, and 20,000 seats are to be provided for.

The Committee on Decorations apportions the funds at its disposal as follows: For the displays between Thirty-fourth and Twenty-sixth Streets, which are termed the approach to the esplanade, $5,000; for the decoration of City Hall, $1,000; for the decoration of the several borough halls, $700. An aerial display of flags and streamers flying from kites in the neighborhood of the triumphal arch was decided upon at a cost of $200. The total of these appropriations is $7,150, or more than $2,000 in excess of the original appropriation of $5,000, but the members of the committee deemed them necessary and determined to get more money from the Committee on Plan and Scope, and the members offered to help defray any deficit out of their own pockets.

The little inmates of the various institutions for orphans in the city will have an opportunity to see the parade through the efforts of a committee of which President Guggenheimer of the Council is Chairman. This committee intends to erect a stand at One Hundredth Street and Riverside Drive for the accommodation of 6,000 orphans, all under fifteen years of age. The institutions from which these children will come will be responsible for their transportation and care. George W. Hoyt, assistant United States manager of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, is the treasurer of the committee. Contributions addressed to him at 45 William Street will be devoted to the erection of this stand.

THE PRESIDENT'S SUGGESTION.

Owing to the lack of definite information as to the probability of the attendance at the reception of President McKinley, the programme for the affair may yet be changed in some of its details. When the committee headed by President Guggenheimer called on the President at Long Branch Mr. McKinley suggested that his presence in the city might tend to detract somewhat from the attention which should be given to the returning Admiral. The President said that otherwise he would be only too glad to take part in the demonstration. As a compromise he suggested that he, Vice President Hobart, and Secretary Long should reach port the day the Olympia arrives—that is, on Sept. 28—on the Dolphin. Then, in his opinion, it would be wise for Gov. Roosevelt and Mayor Van Wyck to go aboard the Dolphin, where, when the Olympia arrives, Admiral Dewey would pay his respects to the President and be presented to the Governor and the Mayor. The President expressed his desire to welcome the Admiral to the country, and this function would not interfere with the Mayor's welcome, which could take place as scheduled the following day.

Adjt. Gen. L. S. Van Keuren of Connecticut telegraphed the Secretary of the Executive Committee yesterday asking a place in the line for the Governor and Staff and 1,000 troops of that State.

Among the letters received by Warren W. Foster, the Secretary of the committee, yesterday was one from Mrs. Donald McLean, President of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, offering the services of that organization to do anything the committee might desire. Another letter contained an offer of an electric victoria to convey the Admiral from the City Hall to the Claremont for breakfast.

The report that the German singing societies will not take part in the singing exercises is denied by Richard Weinacht, the President of the Arion Society, who will have a conference this morning with F. W. Sanger of the Committee on Music looking to the co-operation of the Arion and Liederkranz Societies at the reception.

PROBLEM OF THE CROWDS.

Over 2,000,000 Persons Expected, but Dewey Committees Make No Arrangements for Accommodations.

How the great crowd of people that will be in New York City during the Dewey celebration is to be housed and fed is a problem to which the Plan and Scope Committee of the Dewey Executive Committee has as yet given scant attention, and from the statements made yesterday by the Secretary, Warren W. Foster, there is little likelihood that the subject will get much consideration, if, indeed, it gets any at all. Mr. Foster said that the question of establishing bureaus of information, or, as they have been known, houses of public comfort, was under consideration, but nothing had been done in the premises, and as there is not likely to be a meeting of the committee for a week, there will not be much time to consider a question of such importance.

Mr. Foster said also that the fact should be taken into consideration that the celebration was the welcome of the City of New York to the Admiral, and that while outsiders would surely come in great numbers and would be welcome, yet the committee did not feel called on under the circumstances to see that strangers were looked after. He added that such a statement was unofficial, and would not go into details about it, but desired rather to be put on record as saying that the committee would attend to the matter if, in their judgment, it should become necessary.

PLANS OF THE RAILROADS.

That the people of the country who are not fortunate enough to be residents of New York will not be satisfied to look upon the matter in the same light, and will flock here to assist in the welcome to the hero of Manila Bay, is evidenced by the fact that the railroads centring here are making extraordinary efforts to handle the great crowds, and at a meeting yesterday afternoon of the Passenger Committee of the Trunk Line Association the rate and time limit on tickets from points 125 miles beyond New York was definitely agreed upon. The rate will be one and one-third of the existing single-fare rate for the round trip, and this applies to points only outside of a radius of 125 miles from this city. An important change was agreed upon in the time limit on tickets sold to the general public, this being extended to Oct. 4, two days more than the time formerly agreed upon.

For bands and military organizations in uniform, not less than twenty-five persons to be on one ticket, the rate will be 1 cent per mile for distance traveled, (short line,) and the tickets, which will be on sale from Sept. 26, will be good to return in this case only to Oct. 2. Tickets for the regular public will be on sale Sept. 27 and 28. Within 125 miles of New York there will be no reduction, the regular established excursion rate holding.

The General Superintendents of all lines centring in New York are making arrangements to handle the traffic, which they estimate will not be far short of 2,000,000 persons. Much of this traffic will be handled by the New York Central. This road alone will have on hand 1,500 passenger coaches, 500 smoking cars, each one of which will accommodate 60 passengers, and 1,200 Wagner parlor and sleeping cars. With this outfit it is expected that 1,000,000 persons can be transported. All the other railroads are nearly as well supplied, and only the question of handling the trains in the yards is now puzzling the railroad men.

With all this preparation perfected for bringing people to town, practically nothing has as yet been done to care for them after they get here. R. A. Harrison, the editor of The Hotel Register, who has made a study of how large crowds are handled by the local hotels, estimates that during the three days of the Dewey celebration 2,250,000 people will visit New York. This will include cottagers and commuters who will visit the city from day to day, and the increase over the estimate of the railroad men is represented by this class. These figures are based on the supposition that the Grand Central Station will handle 225,000 people in the three days, and Mr. Harrison says that multiplying this number by ten makes a conservative estimate of all the passengers the forty or more routes will bring in by land and water.

ALL HOTEL SPACE ENGAGED.

As has been already stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the large hotels are already full, the bookings ahead having taxed them to their utmost capacity, and requests for apartments that are coming in daily are being refused. The full capacity of the hotels, apartment and boarding houses of this city is not much over 1,000,000, and as half of this number are already permanent boarders, there are accommodations for not much over 500,000 transients. There is some consolation in the fact that many of the large hotels have lists of private houses which will accommodate transients, but it is known that many more private or semi-private houses would be glad to avail themselves of a bureau where they could register and state the number of persons they could entertain and the rate for such entertainment, but so far the Plan and Scope Committee, which should attend to such matters, has made no such arrangement. It was said yesterday that if such a bureau was established, and it could be done with small trouble and expense and its existence well advertised, it would soon be known to a certainty just how many persons could be accommodated during the three days of the celebration.

The railroad men and merchants in general showed a keen interest in this matter when interviewed yesterday. The railroad officials said that there was no doubt of the ability of the roads to handle all the people who would travel, and that it remained only for the committee to see to it that the transients could be accommodated after they got here. It is likely that a committee of merchants will wait on the Plan and Scope Committee at its next meeting and urge the establishment of a house of public comfort or registry bureau, and it hopes by this means to force action on the matter. It is desirous of getting as many persons as possible here for the celebration, and is determined, so it says, to see to it that they are accommodated after they get here.

PROGRESS OF THE ARCH.

In Readiness for the Bas-Reliefs—Sculptors Hasten Work.

Little visible progress was made upon the Dewey triumphal arch yesterday, the work accomplished being for the most part the preparing of the wooden framework for the affixing of the bas-reliefs and plain staff surfaces. All the bases of the eight large semi-circular columns are, however, now in place, and on the south side parts of the columns have also been affixed to the woodwork. The eighty-odd carpenters employed on the arch and colonnade are not yet working overtime, since the construction of the sculptors' work must of course precede what will probably be the most difficult portion of the building of the structure. It will not only be necessary to fit every detail with the greatest precision, but a great deal of labor will be expended in finishing the whole by filling in interstices after the figures and bas-reliefs are in position. Otherwise the arch would present a patchy and unsatisfactory appearance.

Meanwhile the sculptors and modelers in the basement of the Madison Square Garden are working with almost feverish rapidity night and day. J. Q. A. Ward, who designed the figure of Victory and the quadriga, which will be the most conspicuous feature of the arch, is at the Garden almost continually, while Karl Bitter and others who designed the groups for the bases of the piers are also superintending the enlarging of their models. Mr. Bitter, indeed, has proved of most valuable assistance to the whole work, and is virtually, with Mr. Ruckstuhl and Carl Bitter, superintending the labors of the modelers. The eight figures of naval heroes which are to front the attic of the arch are now practically completed. Mr. Ward's group is well under way, the central figure being nearly finished, and work has been begun on the four large groups to be placed at the bases of the piers.

NAVAL VESSELS IN LINE.

Rear Admiral Sampson's Fleet in the Water Parade.

Rear Admiral Philip, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, said yesterday that the Navy Department would do its share in contributing toward the success of the Dewey reception. The following vessels will be in the water parade under command of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson:

Armored cruiser New York, 18 guns, Capt. F. E. Chadwick; armored cruiser Brooklyn, 20 guns, Capt. Theodore F. Jewell; first-class battleship Indiana, 16 guns, Capt. Henry C. Taylor; first-class battleship Massachusetts, 16 guns, Capt. Charles J. Train; second-class battleship Texas, 8 guns, Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, who was Captain of the Maine when she was blown up in Havana Harbor; cruiser Prairie, 10 guns, Capt. M. R. S. McKenzie; cruiser Lancaster, 12 guns, Capt. Charles M. Thomas; double-turreted monitor Amphitrite, 4 guns, Capt. Charles J. Barclay; dispatch boat Dolphin, 5 guns, Capt. W. H. Southerland; converted yacht Scorpion, 6 guns, Capt. W. A. Marshall, and Rear Admiral Philip's tug, with the Brooklyn Navy Yard officers on board.

OLD DELMONICO'S A BARRACK.

Headquarters of a Regiment During the Dewey Reception.

For years the rendezvous of the bon vivant and the woman of fashion, the old Delmonico Building, at Twenty-sixth Street, Broadway, and Fifth Avenue, is to be converted into a barrack during the Dewey celebration. Alfred Chasseaud of the St. James Building has secured a temporary lease of the structure. A regiment of troops will be quartered there, but just what command Mr. Chasseaud could not state yesterday.

On the Fifth Avenue side a stand capable of accommodating 600 persons will be erected. Nearly every room in the building has been let, and for the occasion the dining rooms and the culinary departments will be temporarily reopened. The building is to be handsomely decorated, and there will be a grand display of pyrotechnics at night.

Firemen Asked to Contribute.

Fire Commissioner Scannell has addressed a letter to Chief Croker and the heads of various bureaus in the Fire Department asking them to start subscription lists for a ten-cent fund to be raised by the firemen to help pay for the expenses of welcoming Admiral Dewey.

Prefers the Original Route.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The line of march or route selected for the great Dewey parade, according to the report in your valuable paper, is indeed surprising, coming as it does from men professed to use military judgment, and certainly able to see the advantages that are equally beneficial to the effect as well as the public convenience. But it seems that the merchants have again got ahead and judgment is nowhere. The original plan seems, on the whole, the better one, and more so because it was a straight march and over a broad and magnificent avenue—no car tracks to interfere with the display of soldierly bearing. But now it is suggested to turn at Twenty-third Street into Broadway and actually spoil the effect of the grand survey such a facing Fifth Avenue, then down to Fourteenth Street and, worst of all, into University Place—a mean thoroughfare—and then to turn abruptly upon the one memorable arch we have. How much like a play it seems.

I would suggest either that the committee, for the sake of the people and the celebration, adopt the former plan, or at least turn at Fourteenth Street into Fifth Avenue, and like a body proud of Washington and the grandest avenue in the lower city march down to the arch with patriotism and pride, and thus connect the victory of Dewey with the memory of Washington, and not break the whole effect by turning away from it. ARTHUR CASSOT.

New York, Sept. 7.

Protest of Another Citizen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hear on all sides the greatest indignation expressed over the action of the committee in deciding the route of the Dewey parade. In the first place, why is Broadway chosen for the parade below Twenty-third Street? The street is narrow in parts and covered with rail tracks. In the next place, why should the parade be diverted by swinging it around the east side of Union Square? And last of all, why is University Place selected as the route below Fourteenth Street, when Fifth Avenue is so much better for a parade besides being in a direct line with the Washington Arch? It looks very much as though private interests had governed the matter to the ignoring of the general public. The route selected will mar the effect of the parade, and never before on the occasion of a general demonstration has such a route been chosen. Mc.

New York, Sept. 7, 1899.

RIOT AT BROOKLYN GAME

Umpire Emslie Assaulted by Spectators at Washington Park.

WILD SCENE ON BALL FIELD

Crowd Surged Across the Diamond Seeking Revenge for a Decision that Gave Bostons a Victory.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	82	37	.689
Philadelphia	76	47	.618
Boston	74	46	.617
Baltimore	69	48	.590
Cincinnati	69	52	.570
St. Louis	69	55	.556
Chicago	62	61	.504
Pittsburg	61	60	.504
Louisville	54	65	.454
New York	49	70	.412
Washington	42	77	.353
Cleveland	19	108	.150

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
Baltimore, 10; New York, 0.
Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 7; Cleveland, 6.
Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 1.
Louisville, 7; Pittsburg, 4.

Games To-day.

Baltimore in New York.
Boston in Brooklyn.
Philadelphia in Washington.
Cleveland in Chicago.
Louisville in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.

A riotous scene occurred yesterday at the close of the game between the Brooklyns and Bostons at Washington Park, Brooklyn. A mob of about 4,000 persons rushed upon the field and attacked Umpire "Bob" Emslie, who had but a few minutes before rendered a close decision against the home team that ended the game. For a time it looked as though the umpire would be injured, but the prompt interference of several policemen and the players, who went to Emslie's assistance, saved him.

The crowd, which numbered nearly 6,000 persons, was greatly excited when the Brooklyns came in to take their last turn at the bat. The score then stood 2 to 1 in favor of the Bostons. The first two batsmen were retired, and the crowd began to move toward the gates. The exodus stopped when Daly got a base on balls. The crowd yelled in the hope of demoralizing Pitcher Willis. Dahlen was the next batter, and waiting until a good ball was pitched, he hit on a straight line to centre field. Daly had started for second the moment the ball was pitched, and, encouraged by the crowd, made a grand run around the bases, hoping to score the tying run. It was a clean hit for Dahlen.

Hamilton, the Boston centre fielder, quickly recovered the ball and threw to Lowe, Daly in the meantime had turned third base, and Lowe made a quick throw to Bergen. Daly saw the ball coming and made a desperate attempt to slide home before the ball got there. Umpire Emslie stood at the plate. It was a very close decision. To half of the spectators it looked as though the runner was safe. There was too much noise to hear what decision Emslie had rendered. The crowd, however, knew that the decision was against the Brooklyns when it saw Daly jump to his feet and make a vigorous protest. Umpire Emslie walked to the Brooklyn players' bench, where he was met by Kelley, Captain of the Brooklyns, who made a strong protest.

The crowd in the meantime, enraged by the decision, had swarmed on the field and made a rush at Emslie as he was about to step through the gate into the grand stand. They called him names and one of the crowd struck him on the neck. Emslie turned and dealt his assailant a hard blow in the face. The crowd fell back a few steps, but then closed again around the umpire. President Ebbets, several policemen, and the players drove the crowd back, and Emslie reached the dressing room safely.

The police cleared the grounds, but the crowd waited outside. Emslie and his partner, Dwyer, appeared escorted by three policemen and President Ebbets of the club. The umpires were led through Third Street to the elevated road station at Fifth Avenue. The crowd followed, hooting the umpires.

Stones were thrown, but none struck the umpires. At the station the umpires were escorted up stairs, and the police did not allow any one to go to the platform until the umpires had left the station.

The game abounded in rare feats of pitching and sensational fielding. Kennedy of the Brooklyns had the best of the pitching argument, allowing only four safe hits. It was errors by McGuire and Daly at critical periods that lost the game.

The Brooklyns made a run in the first inning on a base on balls to Jones, Keeler's sacrifice, and a hit by Anderson. In the eighth inning the Bostons scored the tieing run. Bergen got a base on balls. Willis struck out. Stahl hit safely, sending Bergen to third. Bergen took a long lead off third and McGuire made a quick throw to Casey. It looked as though Bergen was caught, but Umpire Dwyer, who was rendering base decisions, would not allow the out. This enraged the crowd, and really led to the riot that followed.

Tenney eventually forced Bergen at the plate on his grounder to Dahlen, who made a fine stop and throw. Stahl reaching third on the play. Tenney then made a feint to get to second and McGuire threw the ball over Daly's head, Stahl scoring the tieing run.

Hamilton, for Boston, began the ninth inning with a base on balls. Collins sacrificed. Duffy scratched a hit to Daly, which the latter cleverly stopped, holding Hamilton at third. Daly made another pretty stop of Lowe's grounder and touched second, forcing Duffy. He quickly threw to first for what looked to be a sure double play, but the throw was bad, the ball sailing over Jennings's head. This error enabled Hamilton to score what proved to be the winning run. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Stahl, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Long, ss	0	0	2	7	0
Hamilton, cf	1	1	5	1	1
Collins, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Duffy, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Lowe, 2b	0	0	3	2	0
Bergen, c	0	0	3	0	0
Willis, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	2	4	27	12	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Jennings, lb	0	0	15	2	0
Anderson, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Daly, 2b	0	0	1	2	1
Dahlen, ss	0	1	2	4	0
Casey, 3b	0	1	0	3	1
McGuire, c	0	0	3	1	1
Kennedy, p	0	1	0	4	1
Total	1	6	27	18	3

Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—2
Brooklyn ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Three-base hit—Kennedy. Struck out—By Kennedy, 1. Sacrifice hits—Collins, Keeler. Stolen base—Long. Bases on balls—Off Kennedy, 5; off Willis, 2. Double plays—Jennings and Dahlen; Long, Lowe, and Tenney. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer.

NEW YORKS DID NOT MAKE A RUN.

Baltimore Had No Difficulty in Piling Up a Score of 10.

The New Yorks were easily beaten by the Baltimores at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Gleason was compelled to lay off, which left the New Yorks' infield with only one regular player. Stewart, late of the Hartford Club, was tried at second base and did fairly well. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf	0	0	1	0	0
O'Brien, lf	0	0	5	1	0
Fuller, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Doyle, 1b	0	1	10	2	0
Stewart, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Martin, 3b	0	1	0	3	1
H'desty, ss	0	1	2	2	0
O'Neil, c	0	0	7	1	1
Gettig, p	0	1	0	2	1
Garoni, p	0	0	0	1	1
*Warner	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	5	27	14	4

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Fulz, 3b	3	2	0	5	0
Holmes, lf	0	2	2	0	1
DeMont, 2b	1	1	5	4	0
Brodie, cf	2	2	2	1	0
Keister, ss	1	3	3	4	0
Sh'kard, rf	1	1	1	0	0
LaCh'ce, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Smith, c	1	2	5	1	0
Kitson, p	1	2	0	1	0
Total	10	15	27	16	1

*Batted for Stewart in the ninth.

New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Baltimore ..... 0 5 0 0 0 0 2 2 1—10

First base by errors—New York, 1; Baltimore, 2. Left on bases—New York, 5; Baltimore, 6. Base on balls—Off Gettig, 2; off Kitson, 1; off Garoni, 1. Struck out—By Gettig, 4; by Kitson, 4. Two-base hits—Smith and De Montreville. Stolen bases—Fuls and Brodie. Double plays—Smith and Keister; Keister, De Montreville, and LaChance; Garoni, Doyle, and O'Neil. Wild pitch—Garoni. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and McGarr.

Umpire Latham in a Row.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—Owing to a questionable decision by Umpire Latham in the ninth inning to-day's game ended in a general row. Cushions, dirt, and missiles of all sorts were hurled at Latham, and had it not been for the timely arrival of the police he would have been seriously injured. The game was closely contested. Score:

St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—2
Cincinnati ..... 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1—4

Base hits—St. Louis, 7; Cincinnati, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—St. Louis, Powell and Criger; Cincinnati, Hahn and Peitz. Umpires—Messrs. Latham and Gaffney.

Chicago, 7; Cleveland, 6.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Cleveland scored all their runs and took the lead in the eighth, ten men facing Taylor, eight of them hitting safely. In the ninth two hits and an error by Tucker gave Chicago enough runs to win. Score:

Chicago ..... 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 3—7
Cleveland ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—6

Base hits—Chicago, 13; Cleveland, 12. Errors—Chicago, 2; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Taylor and Chance; Cleveland, Knepper and McAllister. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Dineen had the Philadelphia men puzzled to-day and won his game with the aid of good batting. Score:

Washington ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 2—5
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Base hits—Washington, 15; Philadelphia, 2. Errors—Washington, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Washington, Dunean and Kittridge; Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

Louisville, 7; Pittsburg, 4.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 7.—Fauber, Louisville's new pitcher, did good work to-day and was given fine support, while Tannehill was hit hard after the sixth inning and had five errors behind him. Score:

Pittsburg ..... 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0—4
Louisville ..... 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 3 1—7

Base hits—Pittsburg, 11; Louisville, 16. Errors—Pittsburg, 5; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver; Louisville, Fauber and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Connolly.

ANOTHER SCULPTOR STRICKEN.

Henry Baerer Suffers a Paralytic Stroke as the Result of Work on the Arch.

Another sculptor at work on the Dewey arch was stricken last night as a result of the hard work and worry connected with rushing the construction of the arch. He was Henry Baerer, who has been modeling the medallion of Capt. Lawrence of the frigate Constitution.

Mr. Baerer had been visiting on the north side, and had climbed the stairs to the One Hundred and Forty-third Street station of the Suburban Elevated Road when he suddenly fell, stricken with paralysis.

Mr. Baerer could not move his limbs and was speechless. An ambulance was sent for, and Dr. Babcock of the Harlem Hospital took him to his own home. He improved after a time, and was not regarded as being in a critical condition last night. He said after he recovered his speech that the work on the arch had been so rushed that most of the men engaged in sculpture have been strained to the utmost. The work was delayed too long, he said, in the first place. His physician has told him that he must not continue the work of the medallion.

MONEY TO AID PUERTO RICANS.

Subscriptions Reported Yesterday to the Various Funds.

The National Bank of North America, the depository designated by the Secretary of War for the Puerto Rican Relief Fund, reports as follows: Previously acknowledged, $30,950.55; Sunday school at Newington, Conn., $15.48; Washington Union Sunday school, Washington, Mich., $5.73; Citizens of Michigan, $12; Citizens of Washington County, Kan., $12; Spanish Club, Rochester, N. Y., $36; through The Providence Journal, $10. Total, $31,041.76.

Subscriptions to the New York Mercantile Exchange Puerto Rican Relief Fund received yesterday were as follows: J. S. Woodhouse, $10; B. Souto & Co., $10; C. S. Langdon & Co. $25; previously received, $8,334. Total, $8,389.

The Stock Exchange Puerto Rican Relief Fund Committee yesterday issued an appeal to the members of the Exchange for donations to the fund. A subscription list was posted at the rostrum for signatures, and the Treasurer reported about $900 at the close of the day. An effort will be made to swell the fund to $2,000.

SHOT DEAD FOR HIS INSULTS.

Hayes Annoyed Waitresses and the Proprietor Resented It.

James Hayes was shot and instantly killed in Jersey City yesterday by James Pickerden.

Hayes was twenty-one years old. He worked in the Erie Railroad freight yard and lived at 163 Tenth Street. He was the only support of his widowed mother and four brothers and sisters. He was in the habit of giving all his money to his mother every pay day. He was an exceptionally quiet young man, and his friends are unable to account for his conduct immediately before the tragedy, as proved by several witnesses.

Pickerden is forty-five years old. He keeps a restaurant at 102 Pavonia Avenue, near the Erie Railroad Station. Hayes entered the place about 4:30 o'clock. He ordered coffee and crullers. Annie Brock, twenty-two years old, who lives at 138 Railroad Avenue, waited on him. While he was eating, he made insulting remarks to Miss Brock and her sister Lily, who is also a waitress in the place.

Pickerden heard him, and as Hayes rose from the table Pickerden took him by the shoulders and ejected him. Hayes ran in again as Pickerden went behind the bar. Going to a table Hayes picked up a saltcellar and threw it at Pickerden. It missed him and was shattered against the wall. Pickerden picked up a revolver and a club. As he came from behind the bar Hayes made a rush at him. Pickerden drove him back with the club and fired two shots at him. The first bullet missed, but the second struck Hayes in the breast and pierced his heart. He fell dead in the doorway.

Pickerden was locked up in the Seventh Street Police Station on a charge of murder. Annie and Lily Brock and Henry Riker, the cook, were held as witnesses.

TO FIGHT MISS MORGAN'S WILL

Sister of Windsor Fire Victim Says the Testatrix Is Not Dead.

The contest over the will of Miss Annie Taylor Morgan, who perished in the Windsor Hotel fire on March 17 last, will have its first hearing in the Surrogate's Court on the first Monday of next month. The contestant is Miss Morgan's sister, Alma Louise Larner. Their father was the late Homer Morgan, who made a fortune as a real estate broker. He left an estate of about $500,000, equally divided between his two daughters, who were his only children. After her father's death Miss Annie T. Morgan made her home at the Windsor Hotel. She was greatly attached to the Lelands, whose acquaintance she made at Saratoga. She became godmother to Miss Ina Leland Smith, a relative of Miss Hattie Leland.

Miss Morgan's will was filed on April 13. She left her personal property, after debts and funeral expenses were paid, to Miss Hattie Leland, in trust for Miss Smith, who is now twelve years old, the principal and unpaid balance of the income to be paid to her when she attains the age of twenty-five years. William Duffy, a stock broker, and James S. Greves, a lawyer, were appointed executors. On April 27 Miss Morgan's sister, through her counsel, Manley & Wadley, submitted an affidavit, alleging that Miss Morgan was not dead, and that the document was not her last will. Surrogate Fitzgerald appointed Francis B. Delehanty as guardian for Ina Leland Smith, and James A. Hudson of 45 Broadway as attorney for Miss Hattie Leland.

"The story that Miss Morgan did not die in the Windsor Hotel fire is absurd," said her cousin, A. C. Morgan, yesterday. "We have plenty of proof that she perished there. She was not eccentric, but was a good business woman. All of her relatives believe she is dead. They were in the habit of seeing her daily. Among her intimate friends were Mrs. Howland Pell and Miss Rogers. Neither has seen or heard from her since the Windsor Hotel fire. Her room was on the sixth floor of the hotel. She was seen by a friend at her bedroom window while the fire raged. She fell back, and was undoubtedly burned beyond identification. She was about forty years old. She and her sister had not spoken for fifteen years."

It is said that the contestant has been thrice married, first to Clifford Coddington, a retired merchant; next to James W. Fellows, a stock broker, and on June 6 last to Albert E. Larner.

League Island Dock Bids Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Navy Department has rejected all the bids on the League Island dry dock, and will readvertise for proposals. All the bids for the dock and its approaches were over the appropriation limit of $825,000.

TROTTING AT EMPIRE TRACK

J. Malcolm Forbes's Peter the Great Wins the $5,000 Stake.

TOBOGGAN TAKES 2:25 PACE

Four Heats Are Required to Decide the 2:18 Trot, and Result in Closest Finishes of the Day.

That trotting and pacing have taken a firm hold again on the New York public is proved by the crowd that the Empire City Club's programme continues to draw. The attendance fully satisfies the management.

Of course, the three-cornered race of Wednesday, in which Joe Patchen, 2:02¼, defeated Star Pointer and John R. Gentry, was the chief topic of conversation at the track yesterday. When the big black stallion was taken out for an exercise spin around the track the crowd showed as much interest in watching him as it did in some of the races, and almost every one present wanted to know just how badly Star Pointer was injured in Wednesday's race. It was discovered that his knees were badly swollen yesterday morning, and probably he must remain in the barn for some time, but the report that he will have to be retired is erroneous. There were about 5,000 persons present yesterday, and among them many from the South. Among these were May Overton, one of the best-known breeders of Tennessee; J. G. Bennett, A. J. Denny, Frank Richardson, another Tennessee breeder; David Davidson, who raises some of the crack harness horses that are sent North from Kentucky, and Daniel Trevathan, one of the New Orleans trotting contingent. They congregated on the clubhouse stand and swapped horse stories with J. Malcolm Forbes, whose handsome bay stallion, Peter the Great, carried off first money in the five-thousand-dollar Empire City Stakes during the afternoon; Nathan Straus, Abraham Miller of Buffalo, David Dahlman, Charles Fish, James Breslin, David Bonner, "Gabe" Case, Edward Clark, Lucien O. Appleby, John Sheppard of Boston, W. B. Fasig, J. A. Blaurock, and other Northern trotting horse fanciers.

PETER THE GREAT'S RACE.

The weather was just the sort to make racing a pleasure. The 2:12 trotting class—the Empire City Stakes—was the feature of the afternoon's card, and it was well worth traveling a distance to see. Eleven starters scored up the track for the first heat, and when Starter Walker gave them the word to go Peter the Great went to the front at once and showed the way for the field. Close behind him came Lord Vincent, the hope of the Ohio contingent, and always within striking distance was the big gray gelding Who-Is-It, upon which the New Englanders had bet their limit. They bet a lot of money on the gray, and it was eagerly snapped up by the Connecticut men, who backed Peter the Great, for the Yonkers police officials did not interfere yesterday and pool selling and bookmaking went on uninterruptedly.

Lord Vincent had not much chance to catch the leader, in spite of his splendid effort, for Peter went swinging along at a nice even gait, and his driver, Titer, never had to crack his whip. On the upper turn of the back stretch Lord Vincent had crept up until his nose was at Peter's sulky, but it remained there only a second. The moment Titer realized that his adversary was so near he gave his mount a little more freedom, and the big bay shot away to the front, leading Vincent on the turn to the stretch by two lengths. But Lord Vincent was as game as Peter was speedy, and in the stretch made one more effort. It was unavailing, however, for the horse was tiring badly and the leader was stronger than ever.

Peter the Great again led the field in the second heat, but this time he had a more dangerous rival. Who-Is-It went up

SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACES

King Barleycorn Gives the Talent a Surprising Exhibition.

A STAKE FOR COL. ROOSEVELT

Batten Made a Runaway Race of the September Stakes — Cleora, Monadour, and Isidor Also Won.

Small fields were the rule at the Coney Island Jockey Club's track yesterday, and though there were a couple of good finishes, there wasn't much excitement until the last race. Then King Barleycorn won that dash of a mile and an eighth over the turf track in such surprisingly easy fashion as to arouse the suspicion of everybody at the track, except perhaps the Stewards, that the horse had been treated to a dose of that mysterious speed-producing hypodermic injection, the use of which the racing rules forbid. At all events, he ran away from the field in such a fashion as to "make monkeys," in turf vernacular, of the rest of the field. King Barleycorn, who could hardly run fast enough to get out of his own way at his last appearance, was heavily backed by his stable connection yesterday, even with Keenan, an unknown jockey, up, and won from his field by a dozen or fifteen lengths. It was a race that was a "facer" to the regular racegoers, and they want to get hold of a bottle of that particular "dope" to present to owners of other horses that are occasionally troubled with the "slows." The injection is supposed to have been administered in the saddling paddock while the other horses were waiting at the post and while the trainer was supposed to be repairing a saddle according to a report sent to the Stewards. It was one of those incidents altogether too common at this tailend of the season that serves to account for the very many vacant seats in grand stands that were well filled early in the season.

Two stakes were on the card for decision. That for the older horses, the September, was won in a common canter by the favorite, Batten, by twenty lengths or so from Kirkwood in 2:21 4-5. This is within a fraction of a second of the track record, which could easily have been beaten had there been a horse in the race fast enough to push the winner to his best.

Col. Roosevelt won the Golden Rod Stakes for two-year-olds at six and a half furlongs over the turf. It was only done after a hard drive at the end, with Misericordia, a 100 to 1 shot, and Gulden, even favorite with Col. Roosevelt. Had Misericordia had a jockey up instead of a stable boy, who could not help her a little bit, she would have won the stake, for badly as she was ridden, she was only beaten a head.

Isidor scared all but Warnig out of the six furlong dash, which he won in runaway fashion and very easily.

Cleora was the "good thing" for the opening race, and she won it cleverly after a bit of a drive with Old Gold and Montanic. The latter had all chances of winning killed by being carried out wide by Flower of Gold at the head of the stretch.

Monadour had an easy time in the mile dash, though Lady Meddlesome looked a bit dangerous at the finish. The winner was the favorite in the betting.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Purse $900, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:08.

1—Cleara, J. J. McCafferty's b. f. by Florist—Jennie C., 117 pounds, 3 to 1 and even.. (O'Connor)
2—All Gold, W. L. Oliver's ch. c., 107, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Montanic, J. J. Eakins's b. g., 112, 7 to 2.....(Odom)

Ildrim, 111, 20 to 1, (Wilson;) Flower of Gold, 106, 5 to 2, (Spencer;) Mauvilla, 108, 100 to 1, (Richards;) The Chamberlain, 110, 15 to 1, (Maher,) and Eileen Daly, 100, 200 to 1, (J. Slack,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by three parts of a length; a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; weights, 20 pounds above the scale. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile. Time—1:43.

1—Monadour, Brown & Wimmer's ch. f., 3 years, by Troubadour-Mona, $1,000, 114 pounds, 9 to 10 and 1 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Lady Meddlesome, A. G. Blakely's b. f., 3, 104, 7 to 1 and even.....(Wilson)
3—Maurice, W. M. Barrick's b. h., aged, 121, 5 to 1.....(Maher)
4—Cathedral, J. J. McCafferty's b. c., 3, 112, 12 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Won cleverly by a neck; a length and a half between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Golden Rod Stakes, for two-year-olds. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each for starters, or $20 forfeit, of which $250 to the second and $150 to third. Six and a half furlongs on turf. Time—1:21 2-5.

1—Colonel Roosevelt, R. A. Smith's ch. c., by Fulsetto-Pearl Thorn, 100 pounds, 11 to 5 and even.....(O'Connor)
2—Misericordia, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. f., by Cayuga-La Misere, 102, 100 to 1 and 30 to 1.....(C. Williams)
3—Gulden, J. E. Madden's ch. c., by Spendthrift-Tarantella, 115, 11 to 5.....(Odom)

Knightbanneret, 100, 30 to 1, (Dupee;) Petruchio, 105, 10 to 1, (Maher;) Kilogram, 104, 6 to 1, (O'Leary;) Elvin Conig, 115, 5 to 1, (Van Kueren,) and Native, 100, 6 to 1, (Clark,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a short head; a similar distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The September Stakes, for three-year-olds. Purse $1,250, added to a subscription of $50 each, $20 forfeit, or only $10 if struck out by July 15, for horses entered by Jan. 3, 1899, or of $100 each, $50 forfeit, for horses entered by July 15, 1899, of which $350 to the second and $150 to third. One mile and three furlongs. Time—2:21 4-5.

1—Batten, F. C. McDowell's b. c., by Candlemas or Hayden Edwards-Sudie McNairy, 112 pounds, 9 to 10 and 1 to 4.....(Spencer)
2—Kirkwood, M. L. Hayman's ch. c., by George Kinney-Tocsin, 106, 11 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Odom)
3—MacLeod of Dare, Eastin & Larrabie's b. c., by Candlemas-Julia L., 119, 9 to 2.....(O'Leary)
4—Lackland, Perry Belmont's br. c., by Spendthrift-Llandrino, 106, 12 to 1.....(Maher)

Won pulled up by twenty lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages, non-winners during the meeting. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. Six furlongs, on main track. Time—1:15.

1—Isidor, Marcus Daly's ch. h., 5 years, by Amphion-Isis, 133 pounds, 3 to 5 and out..
(Tarai)
2—Waring, F. M. Taylor's b. c., 2, 103, 7 to 5..
(Odom)

Won very easily by two lengths.

SIXTH RACE.—Highweight handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,200, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. One mile and a furlong, on turf. Time—1:54 4-5.

1—King Barleycorn, J. P. Robinson's ch. c., 3 years, by Kantaka-Nattot, 115 pounds, 3 to 1 and even.....(Keenan)
2—Maid of Harlem, Osceola Stable's b. f., 3, 112, 7 to 2 and even.....(Doggett)
3—Hurly Burly, Sydney Paget's ch. m., 4, 120, 5 to 1.....(Clawson)

May Hempstead, 3, 130, 2 to 1, (Maher,) and Galahad, 3, 114, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a gallop by fifteen lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Vesuvian	112	Spalder	99
La Vega	110	Liebe	99
Bombshell	108	Beautiful	99
Prosit	108	Watercure	99
Angle	104	Xamara	98
Gold Lack	102	Golden Sceptre	97
Finch	102	Royal Sterling	97
Salmagundi	102	Pactaria	97
Adjutor	102	Pgesent	94
Hopbrook	102	Allaire	94

Also eligible to start should any of the above scratch:

Hesper	108	High Gala	99
Kildred	10[illegible]	Wakem	99
Cracker	102	Jen	99
Mimicry	99		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; allowances. One mile.

Lothario	121	Leo Planter	116
Rush	118	The Burlingt'n Route	116

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1899 of $500; selling. Six furlongs on main track.

Abuse	108	Jonah	105
Island Prince	108	Kilt	105
Judge Denny	108	Rinaldo	105
Janis	108	Lillian Belle	105
J. A. Grey	108	Mannarica	105
Tinkler	105	Sir Christopher	101
Sister Alice	105	Rex Spider	100
Harry Crawford	105	Miss Marion	98
Tabouret	105	Waterhouse	93

Also eligible to start should any of the above scratch:

Howard S.	114	Cathedral	101
Blueaway	108	Miss Tenny	100
Chappaqua	107	Diminutive	98
Lindula	104	Ree Mitchell	98
Ben Lodi	101	Sister Fox	93

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a furlong.

Swiftmas	124	Azucena	108
Merry Prince	122	Maid of Harlem	98
Kinnikinnic	114	The Star of Bethlehem	97
Arbaces	111		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances. Futurity course.

Sadducee	127	Hindus	115
Reynolds	122	King Bramble	115
Gonfalon	122	Maurilia	114
Goldone	117	Big Gun	114
Kilmarnock	115	Pegasus	112
Hansborough	115		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; weights ten pounds above the scale. One mile and a half on turf.

The Star of Bethlehem	108	Maurice	106
Maximo Gomez	107	Banished	106
Bardella	107	Spurs	95
		Leando	95

Speedway Sale of Trotters Ends.

The Speedway sale of trotters and pacers at the American Horse Exchange closed last night. The prices obtained were low, but five horses bringing more than $200. Steed brought the highest price last night, selling at $450. In the two nights of the sale forty-one horses were sold for a total sum of $6,550.

REIFF WINS ALEXANDRA PLATE.

Rides Bishopswood to Victory After Dead Heat with Uncle Mac—Sloan Wins Scarborough Stakes.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—At the third day of the Doncaster September Meeting, to-day, the race for the Alexandre Plate resulted in a dead heat for first place between Sir J. Miller's three-year-old brown gelding Bishopswood, ridden by J. Reiff, the American jockey, and Mr. Toddy's five-year-old horse Uncle Mac.

The dead heat was run off later and Bishopswood won.

The race for the Rouse Plate was won by Sir R. Waldie Griffith's bay filly Vain Duchess, ridden by "Skeets" Martin. Lord William Beresford's bay filly Lutetia, on which Sloan had the mount, was second.

The race for the Portland Plate was won by C. A. Mills's three-year-old bay filly Mazeppa. Lord William Beresford's four-year-old bay colt Elfin, with Sloan up, was unplaced.

In the race for the Scarborough Stakes Lord William Beresford's bay filly Sibola, ridden by Sloan, beat T. Jennings's chestnut gelding Gamecock.

SHAMROCK SAILED SLOWER.

Cup Challenger Did Not Make Such Good Impression as Upon Previous Trials.

The third trial spin of the Shamrock, which was sailed off Sandy Hook lightship yesterday, exhibited some of the weak points of of Sir Thomas Lipton's flier. The trial was made in a light breeze, and proved clearly that she is inferior to the Columbia under weather conditions that are similar. In her previous sail-stretching spins the yacht has shown to advantage, owing to the fact that she has been favored with sufficient wind to drive her over the water, and heel her over to an angle where she presented her best contour of underbody.

At times she exhibited bursts of speed when favored by a particularly heavy puff in the light airs that prevailed. At such times her rail was sent down even with the surface of the water, and at once the pounding against the waves would cease, the wave of green water that was rolled up under her lee quarter would disappear, and the yacht would shoot forward with accelerated speed.

During the day Sir Thomas and Chevalier de Martino sailed on board the Shamrock and Mr. Rife, the designer, watched her sail from the bridge of the steam yacht Erin. The Shamrock was taken in tow by the Lawrence and escorted over the bar and out near the Scotland Lightship, her crew meanwhile getting the mainsail up. At 11 o'clock all the lower sails were set and a big clubtopsail was sent aloft.

For nearly twenty minutes the sailors tugged and hauled on sheets and halyards, and at the end of that time the most exquisitely fitting fabric in the way of a clubtopsail was spread to the breeze. It was an immense affair, whose yard extended twenty feet beyond the end of the boom. The pole was the same distance above the topmasthead, and between these two spars the sail sat without a wrinkle.

The Shamrock stood off to the eastward on the port tack, the light breeze from the south-southeast wafting her along lazily over the long Atlantic swell that rolled in from the windward. She set a big balloon jibtopsail shortly before she swept past Sandy Hook Lightship, and kept it drawing for nearly an hour.

When it was doused a lug forestaysail that sheeted fully fifteen feet aft of the mast was tried. It was also taken in after a short time, Mr. Ratsey saying that it fitted perfectly. It was stowed below and replaced by a smaller staysail that was carried during the remainder of the afternoon.

The sails were all tried on every point of sailing except dead before the wind. The yacht kept going, but her speed was perceptibly retarded when she buried her head in repeated efforts to climb the sides of the long rollers. She entered the water with a good-sized wave, also carried another one under her counter, and also failed to point as high in the softer airs as she did in previous trials.

The full lines of her entrance, which made her buoyant in the heavy weather, were a detriment under the prevailing conditions. She was towed to her buoy in the Horseshoe at 4 o'clock.

COLUMBIA LEAVES BRISTOL.

Starts for New Rochelle in Tow of the St. Michael's.

BRISTOL, R. I., Sept. 7.—The cup defender Columbia left here at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon in tow of the steamer St. Michael for New Rochelle, N. Y., the home of Mr. Iselin. She had her sails on board, but they were stowed below deck.

Carpenters, who had been at work on the bulkheads of the yacht, finished operations just before the Columbia left. Mr. Iselin was on board the St. Michael when she left.

Vaquero III. Wins the Warren Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 7.—The fleet of thirty-footers sailed over a triangular course between Bishop's Buoy and Jamestown twice over this afternoon for the cup offered by Lloyd Warren. The wind was from the southwest, and the start was made at 3:07 o'clock. The Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea, won from the Wawa, R. Brooks, by twenty-four seconds.

WOMEN ON THE TENNIS COURT.

Miss Iselin's Clever Play in the Southampton Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 7.—The tennis tournament for women, which was organized by some of the cottagers, began here to-day on the courts of the Meadow Club. Probably the most interesting match of the day's play was that between Miss Barnes and Miss Nora Iselin. Both played strong tennis, but, after a three hours' struggle, Miss Iselin was victorious. Her back-hand strokes were well executed. The semi-finals, in singles, will be played to-morrow, and the finals on Saturday. Next week will be devoted to the doubles, for which there is a large list of entries. The scores of the day's play were as follows:

Preliminary Round.—Miss Iselin beat Miss Barnes, 6—4, 8—10, 9—7; Miss Mary McCormack beat Miss Wyckoff, 4—6, 12—10, 8—6. Semi-final Round—Miss Fanny Iselin beat Miss Helen T. Barney, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4. First Round—Miss Ethel Ketcham beat Miss Hollins, 6—0, 6—2; Miss Fanny Iselin beat Miss Howland, 8—6, 6—4; Miss Helen Barney beat Miss Julia Edgar, 6—3, 6—3.

Tennis Tourney at Tarrytown.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The Sleepy Hollow Tennis Club tournament was continued here this afternoon before the largest crowd of the week. The scores:

Gentlemen's Singles.—Semi-Final Round—J. P. Paret beat Roland Mallory, 6—2, 6—0; J. A. Allen beat R. D. Little, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4.

Gentlemen's Doubles.—First Round—C. S. Batt and C. D. Millard beat Roland Mallory and G. H. Mallory, 6—2, 6—2. Semi-Final Round—H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen beat C. S. Batt and C. D. Millard, 6—3, 6—1; Final Round—H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen beat J. P. Paret and R. D. Little, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3.

Philadelphians Beat New Yorkers.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—A cricket match was played to-day on the grounds of the Merion Club at Havenford between New York and Philadelphia veterans. The latter won by 107 runs. New York made 161, R. T. Rokeby making the top score of 56, while Philadelphia's score of 268 included a century by E. W. Clark, who retired after gaining 104 runs.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Clothing—IN ANNEX.

It's one of our iron-clad, inviolable rules to advertise Clothing every Friday. It is also a vital law of ours to provide Clothing values to justify the advertising—to render it imperative and interesting. To-day's news suggests the first whirl and bluster of Autumn. Are you finding Summer Clothes a bit too light for these early mornings and evenings? Remember, it will soon be October. Forehandedness is desirable and prudent. Choose from these and you may count on style and economy.

Men's Sack Suits, double breasted vests, made of choicest fancy worsteds, cut in the newest effect, finely tailored, hand-finished, worth $25.00; our price . . . **$17.49**

Men's Sack Suits, made of handsome black homespun cheviot, lined with satin guaranteed to wear two seasons, all sizes—regulars, stouts and slims, worth $15.00; our price **$11.24**

Men's Trousers, made of all-wool cassimeres, nobby stripes, correct shape, every pair warranted to fit and give satisfactory service, worth $3.50; our price . . . **$2.82**

Youths' Long-trouser Suits, made of medium weight blue serge, double-breasted vest, exceedingly attractive and dressy, sizes 14 to 19 years, worth $12.00; our price **$9.99**

Boys' Two-piece Suits, made of all-wool, fast-colored blue cheviot, silk-faced, lined with fine Italian cloth, serviceable and dressy, sizes 8 to 16 years . . . **$4.07**

Boys' Two-piece Suits, made of all-wool materials, strong and tough, meant for rough-and-ready school wear. Popular Suits for romps, worth $4.00; our price . . **$2.98**

Boys' Sailor Suits, made of elegant blue serge, handsomely braided and embroidered, heavy silk Windsor tie, very stylish, worth $6.00; our price . . . **$4.69**

Custom Tailoring.

A $35.00 Made-to-measure Suit for $23.74. That's the kernel of what follows. You now know the central fact. If you care for more definite details read on. This is an extraordinary offer at the first flush of Autumn. If the season was on the wane such a bargain would be merely conventional. Under the circumstances it is exceptional and assertive.

Your choice of a very large assortment of cassimeres and cheviots—the richest and swellest patterns and colorings. Single or double breasted Sack or Cutaway Suits, splendid linings and trimmings, skillful, painstaking workmanship, $35.00 value, at . . **$23.74**

Men's Autumn Hats.

Why buy the hat here? There is no new reason. The argument is immutable. We repeat it season after season. The words may vary but the sense is always the same.

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Men's Derby Hats, finest fur felt, latest Fall shapes, band and binding of the best quality, Russia leather sweat-band, black and russet, $2.99.

Men's Derby and Alpine Hats, all the most fashionable styles and colors, fine trimmings, $2.49.

Men's Derby and Alpine Hats, grades that will cost you $3.00 elsewhere; our price, $1.88.

Men's Golf and Bicycle Caps, a very extensive line to select from, 49c. to 99c.

Hats and Caps for the Youngsters.

Tam o'Shanters, many colors and designs, all are picturesque and striking, 46c. to $1.99. Golf Caps, the variety is practically unlimited, 49c. to 99c. Boys' Rough Rider Hats, made of fine fur felt, historic and dashing, 99c. Boys' Derby Hats, Alpines and Telescopes, $1.24. Children's Garden Hats, new shades, 74c.

NEW JERSEY SHOOTERS WIN.

Break the Record in the Hilton Trophy Match at Sea Girt and Cause Great Enthusiasm.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 7.—At the fourth day's shooting in the annual rifle meet all previous records were broken by the New Jersey team on the 600-yard range in the Hilton Trophy match. The last four scores were made in a fading light, but Whittemore, the last man to shoot, made a "possible" of 35. The Hilton Trophy, which was won by New Jersey, was presented by the late Henry Hilton in 1878. New York won the trophy in the contest that year. To-day's victory for New Jersey is the first for that State, and there is great enthusiasm to-night at the clubhouse of the New Jersey State Rifle Association. Contrary to expectation, the New Hampshire team did not compete.

In the Winchester match, ten shots at 800 yards, Sergt. Doyle of the Seventy-first New York made 48, scoring nine consecutive fives and a three.

The score for each team of twelve men in the Hilton Trophy match was as follows:

New Jersey, 345 at 200 yards, 377 at 500 yards, and 367 at 600 yards; grand total, 1,089.

Georgia, 361 at 200 yards, 364 at 500 yards, and 354 at 600 yards; grand total, 1,079.

District of Columbia, 343 at 200 yards, 355 at 500 yards, and 327 at 600 yards; grand total, 1,025.

Gen. Wingate, who arrived at Sea Girt this morning, has a plan on foot to bring about a contest in the next year between American and English teams of six men each. The idea is very favorably considered by the authorities here, and will be carried out, if possible. It is probable that the proposed match will be shot at Sea Girt, and the distances talked of are 800, 900, and 1,000 yards.

THOMSON WINS THE BISHOP CUP.

Defeats Fairfax on the Lenox Links by Three Up, Two to Play.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 7.—Ernest A. Thomson and Lindsay Fairfax played the finals to-day on the Lenox links for the cup given by David W. Bishop. Thomson won by three up, two to play.

Thomson took the lead in the morning and held it for the entire day, although Fairfax pulled him down in the afternoon play, so that at the thirty-first hole Thomson was only two up. He managed, however, to win the thirty-fourth, which made him three up, with two to play. He received many congratulations from his friends on winning the beautiful trophy.

FARRELLI REFUSES TO EAT.

The Assailant of Policeman O'Keefe Trying to Starve—His Wife Free.

Michael Farrelli, the Italian saloon keeper who shot and dangerously wounded Patrick O'Keefe, a policeman of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street station, in his saloon on Sunday afternoon, is trying to starve himself in Harlem Prison, where he is confined. He has eaten nothing since Monday night, and begins to show signs of weakness.

Yesterday he pretended to be sick. Dr. Fowler of the Harlem Hospital was summoned, and decided that he was shamming. It is supposed that Farrelli wanted to be taken to the hospital, where, with assistance from the outside, he might make his escape.

Mrs. Farrelli was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Cornell in the Harlem Police Court for examination on the charge of complicity with her husband in the attack on O'Keefe. Detective Maher asked that she be discharged, saying that she was in no way an accomplice. The detective said that he had had a long talk with O'Keefe, and was told by the wounded man that Mrs. Farrelli had nothing whatever to do with the shooting. Magistrate Cornell accordingly discharged her.

MRS. RISTICK EXONERATED.

"We find that Joseph McDermott came to his death at Bellevue Hospital on Aug. 28 from acute peritonitis arising from natural causes, and completely exonerate Mrs. Kate Ristick from all blame in the matter," was the verdict of the Coroner's jury at the inquest held yesterday into the death of young McDermott.

After the lad died at the hospital Mrs. Ristick was arrested on complaint of the boy's mother, who alleged that Mrs. Ristick had kicked her son in the abdomen. Mrs. Ristick was discharged by Magistrate Deuel for lack of evidence and upon the strength of a certificate from the hospital doctors that the boy had died a natural death. Coroner's Physician Weston later made an autopsy and expressed the belief that the boy had died as a result of being kicked, and upon his complaint Mrs. Ristick was again arrested and this time arraigned before Coroner Hart and held in $5,000 bail to await the result of the inquest.

The jury took but one vote, which was unanimous in exonerating Mrs. Ristick. She was discharged by Coroner Hart and her bail released.

THE TURF.

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The Dunwoodie, 2:10 Pace.....$5,000
2:10 Trot 2,000
2:05 Pace 2,000
Free-for-all Trot..... 2,500

RACES BEGIN AT 2:00 P. M. SHARP.

Trains on Harlem Division N. Y. C. & H. R. R. leave Grand Central Station for Mt. Vernon as follows: 10:35, 11:15, 11:35 A. M., 12:15, 12:35, 1:00, 1:35, 2:08 P. M. Returning at 5:00, 5:05, 5:26, 5:30, 5:35, 5:45 P. M.

Trains on New York & Northern Road leave 155th St. for Dunwoodie, 9:05, 11:05 A. M., 1:20 P. M. Returning, leave Dunwoodie, 5:23, 6:15 P. M.

PRICES—Grand Stand, including admission at gate, $1.00; Club House, $2.50; Private Box, seating six, $15.00.

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE BANKERS AND THE GOLD STANDARD

Nothing could be clearer, more complete, or more fitted to the time than these resolutions adopted without a dissenting voice by the American Bankers' Association:

The bankers of the United States most earnestly recommend that the Congress of the United States at its next session enact a law to more firmly and unequivocally establish the gold standard in this country by providing that the gold dollar, which, under the existing law, is the unit of value, shall be the standard and measure of all values in the United States; that all the obligations of the Government, and all paper money, including circulating notes of National banks, shall be redeemed in gold coin, and that the legal-tender notes of the United States, when paid into the Treasury, shall not be reissued except upon the deposit of an equivalent amount of gold coin.

Does any one contend that we have the gold standard? He can support this proposition to establish it more firmly and unequivocally. Does any one insist that the gold dollar is now the unit of value? He will be glad to have it declared also the standard and measure of all values in the United States. And no one holding that we now have the gold standard can object to a law providing that all obligations of the Government and all paper money, including circulating notes of the National banks, shall be redeemed in gold coin, and that legal-tender notes, once paid into the Treasury, shall be reissued only in exchange for gold coin.

The Republican Party in Congress should act on this "most earnest recommendation." If they go into the next Presidential campaign able to declare that they have done the things these resolutions ask them to do, they may be sure of the support of the great body of business men whom the bankers represent. They will be far stronger than they were in 1896, for they will have dropped their "paltering in a double sense" with the one business question of the day. They will not be handicapped by the wretched promise to promote an international agreement for the free coinage of silver. They will have cleared their professions of doubt and prevarication. And they will have passed a law that cannot be evaded by any Executive and cannot be repealed unless the people revolutionize the legislative branch.

Substantially President McKINLEY is committed to the measures proposed by the bankers. He should use every particle of his legitimate influence to secure their adoption at the next session of Congress.

THE BOERS AND THE BRITISH.

We give place to a communication which complains of the sympathy which THE TIMES has editorially shown for the British against the Boers. This complaint touches us less nearly than it might do if we were not also in receipt of other communications complaining of the partiality we had shown for the Boers against the British. Perhaps the most convincing testimony to an impartial attitude upon any question which arouses the passions of men is to be complained of by the zealots on both sides.

Meanwhile, let us point out to our present correspondent that he seems to us to be confusing two things that ought not to be confounded. We have been for a long time pointing out that the case of the Boers was ultimately without hope, that they could not maintain for a very long time to come in the Transvaal a peculiar civilization, or semi-civilization, out of touch with the civilization of the modern world, that they must be assimilated or extinguished. That we entirely believe. No tribe or race of a hundred thousand or of half a million souls could maintain themselves in a separate mode of existence for six months in the heart of England or France or New York or Pennsylvania. If they could find "some unsuspected isle in the far seas" they might maintain their separate existence indefinitely, might multiply and increase. If they could find "a lodge in some vast wilderness" they might maintain themselves until civilization caught up with them. This latter the Mormons did. They went until they could go no further, and there they staid and flourished until, in the course of expansion, the United States of America needed the land they occupied—needed the land "in its business." And so now they must be transformed or abolished. In a generation more there may possibly be sporadic Mormons, but certainly there will be no more a Mormon State or Mormon power. And what is true of the Mormons is true of the Boers. Since the beginning of the century they have been retreating before the British, who were in their country the representatives of modern civilization. They have retreated before the British till they can retreat no further, till their nomadic, patriarchial, Biblical mode of existence is confronted with modern civilization. There can be no doubt what must be the result. CECIL RHODES's dream of a South Africa, British from the Cape to the Great Lakes, is coming true. It is "manifest destiny." Whatever gets in the way of it, "native" or Boer, will have to go.

But to say this is not to express sympathy with the British and antipathy to the Boers. It is to point out an irresistible tendency. The "Spirit of the Age," as we say, the Zeit Geist, as the Germans say, is not in need of anybody's sympathy and does not care about anybody's antipathy. It simply goes on like a huge, irresponsible, irresistible car of Juggernaut, over the body of whoever does not get out of the way. "It is not your fond desire or mine," said BURKE, "that can alter the nature of things; by contending against which what have we got, or shall ever get, but defeat and shame?"

And yet "it must needs be that offenses come, but woe unto those by whom they come." To see that the Boers are carrying on a hopeless contest, to foresee that they must conform or perish, is perfectly compatible with perceiving that the present agent of Manifest Destiny is a collection of not very scrupulous and not very admirable fortune-hunters. They have been lured into the Transvaal by the hope of gain and they are now clamoring to be admitted into its citizenship and to full participation in the benefits of its institutions, with the almost avowed intention of betraying their new allegiance, overturning the institutions, and Anglicizing the country with a view of handing it over to the British. This is a wicked and outrageous scheme, and it is of this scheme that the British Colonial Secretary has made himself the agent. He is proceeding by means worthy of his ends. There is nothing creditable in his performance and there is much that is discreditable. Indignant protests are made by high-minded and patriotic Englishmen. That which we printed yesterday from Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON is one of the most noteworthy. But the responsible head of the British Government has as yet made no sign, the British Ministry has as yet made no sign, that the procedures of one head of a department were not approved and adopted. The time is short. The Boers have asked an explanation of the massing of British troops on their frontiers and have received none. It is not to be supposed that they will wait till the whole British force in South Africa has taken its chosen positions before beginning to obstruct its march. They would be fools if they did. And nobody knows better than the British that, as fighting men, the Boers are not fools. In the campaign that ended at Majuba Hill, the British were not only outfought by men as brave as they and far better marksmen; they were outgeneraled and outmanoeuvred in a still greater degree. There is still time for the British Government to stop short of a wicked war, but the time is very short. Meanwhile, and whatever may be the issue of the present negotiations or of the imminent campaign, we repeat that the South African Republic is doomed, and the modern movement will go on just the same.

FOREIGNERS AND THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

There are two theories of the rejection by the Dreyfus court-martial of the proposition to take the depositions of the former Military Attachés of Italy and Germany concerning their relations with Capt. DREYFUS. They are equally obvious, if not equally plausible.

The first is that the condemnation of DREYFUS is already decided upon. In that case the court would have quite as much odium and contempt to bear as it could stagger under, not only from the public opinion of France, but from the opinion of mankind, which is gradually infiltrating itself into the French press and which must have penetrated the messrooms of the French Army and the courtroom at Rennes. But also, in case the witnesses denied all knowledge of DREYFUS, as they undoubtedly would do, to condemn him would stamp them as willful and also as wanton perjurers. And this would be an international matter. It is true that both men have virtually denied knowing DREYFUS, and that the German has admitted knowing ESTERHAZY. It is true also that official statements have been made by the German and by the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs that their respective Governments had had no relations with DREYFUS. But these declarations, though morally conclusive, are not in evidence at Rennes, and it would not therefore be a direct insult to Germany or to Italy, or to a German or an Italian officer, if the court-martial should condemn DREYFUS without taking the testimony of PANIZZARDI and SCHWARZKOPPEN as it would be if a verdict of guilty were rendered after their testimony had been taken.

The other hypothesis is that the court-martial has decided, or "been decided," to acquit DREYFUS. In that case the testimony which it is known that the two foreign officers would give would be merely cumulative, and there would be no use in delaying the proceedings to take it. But there is a graver consideration. The "honor of the army," the self-love of France, would be deeply touched by an acquittal of DREYFUS in any case. But it would be still more touched, and to graver issues, if it were known or suspected that he had been acquitted on the volunteered testimony—for such it would practically be—of foreign officers, the representatives of the rivals and possible enemies of France.

Upon either hypothesis the exclusion of the testimony is equally explicable and credible. The court-martial made a huge blunder in admitting the testimony of CERNUSCHI. M. LABORI was quick to see the blunder and seize the opportunity it made for him. "Since the testimony of foreigners is admissable," he said, "let us hear SCHWARZKOPPEN and PANIZZARDI." The court saw its blunder and did its best to retrieve it by denying the application. It may retrieve the blunder still more completely by announcing its intention to disregard the testimony of the Austrian. But in any case it seems to us that no conclusion concerning the issue of the trial can safely be deduced from this exclusion, certainly no conclusion unfavorable to DREYFUS.

THE SOARING OF PIG IRON.

Of the many indications of a renewed spirit of confidence and enterprise in business, none is calculated to excite greater wonder than the great and general increase in the demand for iron and steel, and particularly the request for pig iron. There is nothing comparable with it. In one brief year, or really in the latter half of the year, the price of pig iron has advanced, as if on wings, from an average of a little more than $10 the ton, at the points where pig iron is needed for conversion into other forms, to an average of more than $21 for the same grades of pig iron.

And the end is not yet. Wherever pig iron is made it is sought by buyers so eager and so imperative for early deliveries that a mere advance of price of half a dollar to a dollar a ton, between the ordering and the tardy agreement to supply, counts for nothing in the arrest of contracts. Anybody who has iron to sell can sell it. Old iron, in almost any shape, shares with pig iron in the rise. Steel participates, as a matter of course, in the boom, and may feel the effects of the rise in pig iron more decidedly later on.

High prices have not been reached, however, without exciting some concern among those most interested as to what may happen. With the soaring of prices every pound of iron and steel that can be produced is making its way toward the demand. The days and nights together do not give the ironmasters time enough to begin to fill orders. There is no end of contracts running over into the next year. The Iron Age, regarding the outlook gravely but not excitedly, and finding that advances of $1 to $3 a ton do not check the demand, is inclined to favor the suggestion that if prices had been jumped $5 a ton at a time a useful check would have been applied and opportunity afforded to catch up with orders and to reach reasonable prices.

Producers and shippers of ore, the makers of pig iron, steel rails, machinery, structural iron and steel do not appear to be able just now to account for the boom they are enjoying, and that promises to occupy them profitably for a year at least. They have little time for theorizing when pressed by conditions so abnormal and exciting. There appears to be no scarcity of ore in the mines upon which the furnaces have relied for raw material. In 1898 the production of pig iron in the United States was, according to the report of the Geological Survey, 11,773,934 long tons. That was the best record ever made in this country. We retained 7,415,812 tons for domestic consumption, which was less than the amounts retained in 1890, 1891, 1892, 1896, and 1897. The importation of pig iron in 1898 was 25,640 tons, while the exports were 236,868; in 1899, for the twelve months ending May 31, the exports were 299,271 tons, a large part of this exportation having been made after the rise in prices had set in.

A complication has arisen in the Northwest that may help to stimulate iron prices. Good prices for grain and the prospect of improving markets for wheat and corn have made the demand for immediate or early transportation so pressing that a rate of $2 a ton for lake freight, an unheard-of and unexpected rate, has forced up the ore rate until it was quoted at $1.75 to $1.86 from the head of Lake Superior a day or two ago. The accidental sinking of the largest steamer on the lakes in St. Mary's River, and the total interruption of traffic, with the fear that it will be suspended both ways for at least ten days, suddenly ran the ore rate up to $2. This interruption, which may be briefer than is calculated, serves to show how excited and sensitive are the conditions of the ore trade in the section from which are drawn the largest supplies of iron ore.

Undoubtedly there is some speculation in iron. Human nature is not altogether equal to coping with the temptation presented of a prodigious demand, whether real or fictitious, and a rising price, nor will words of caution alone arrest a tendency to inflation of prices not warranted in view of the enormous resources, natural and artificial, that will be developed to meet the real needs of this country and of foreign customers for iron and steel. But at bottom there is a substantial demand for iron, and the manufacturers of iron and steel are as likely to give heed to the danger of reaction as they are to yield to the temptation to force prices to a point where they must break with widespread disaster, not only to the iron trade but to the industries that are so intimately related to and dependent upon the prosperity of that trade.

IMPROVING THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

It is interesting to have the suggestions of an expert—a man of intelligence and experience—on a subject at once so complex and so important as the improvement of our Consular service. These we get from Mr. FRANCIS B. LOOMIS, United States Minister to Venezuela, in the September number of The North American Review.

The problem that Mr. LOOMIS takes up is how to obtain the good that is in the merit system without losing the good that is in the present system. The merit system offers tested intelligence instead of political favoritism as the condition of appointment; it offers security of tenure instead of change at every change of party in power; and it is likely to produce men of fair social acquirement, which is a matter of some, though not of supreme, importance. For instance, Mr. LOOMIS cites the case of an American Consul in the South of France who chagrined his fellow-countrymen at a dinner given by the Prefect of the department by calling out: "By thunder, Mr. Prefect, this is bully soup!" This untutored son of Columbia was, nevertheless, an excellent Consul. "He was a shrewd observer; he saw and reported with graphic felicity many fresh, pertinent, and important facts in the field of foreign commerce and manufactures; his reports pointed the way and opened the doors to new markets for the products of many American factories. At the end of two years he had acquired the language of the country to which he was accredited, and at the end of four years he was turned out of office just when his usefulness to his own country was the greatest."

Now, in the opinion of Mr. LOOMIS, what we need is a system that would send this sort of man abroad as Consul, knowing how to comport himself at the dinner table and knowing the language that it took two years to learn, and then would not kick him out of the service at the very moment that he became most valuable to it. It is obvious that mere competitive examinations will not suffice to do this. They will do part, and the part that they will do is indispensable, but the part that they will not do is just as necessary. And though security of tenure is needed, it is equally needed that the Consul shall not dwell constantly abroad and shall not lose touch with his own country or cease to keep informed as to its business changes and developments. Unquestionably mischievous as is the present fashion of frequent dismissals and new appointments, Mr. LOOMIS cites the opinions of competent foreign observers to show that it does in some instances introduce new blood and bring into the service active and capable practical men, who serve our business men better than the highly trained permanent officials of the Consular service of England.

The following is the experiment that Mr. LOOMIS suggests as the best beginning of a thorough reform:

> As a step toward putting our foreign service up a permanent basis, the appointment is suggested, for a term of ten or fifteen years or for life, of ten Consuls General, fifteen Consuls of the first class, twenty-five of the second class, and forty Vice Consuls. These men should be appointed only after an examination which should be a genuine test of their fitness for foreign service, and among the requirements should be the power to speak one or more foreign languages with facility. The law should provide that not more than one-half of the Consuls and Vice Consuls should be appointed from the same political party, and preference should be given to those who have served with distinction, and to those now in the service who have the highest records for efficiency. Consuls General should be paid $7,500 a year, Consuls of the first class $5,000 a year, Consuls of the second class $3,000 a year, and Vice Consuls from $1,200 to $1,800 a year, according to the length of their term of service and the importance of their post. The Vice Consuls should be what are known in the service as "independent Consular officers," and they should be placed in charge of what are now the smaller Consulates. The adoption of some such plan as I have very briefly outlined would furnish the nucleus for the reorganization of the Consular Corps on a permanent basis. It would enable us to work out, in a small and comparatively inexpensive way, the system of permanent organization most accurately adapted to our unique and manifold needs, and would reduce the patronage now furnished by the foreign service by about 25 per cent. It would be a distinct gain for reform, a practical forward movement from which there could be no retreat.

Mr. LOOMIS would add to this plan the power in the Secretary of State to shift the Consular officers about at will, and the recommendation that every third year the Consul should be brought home for four or five months for a course of work and instruction and assigned to technical and trade schools to deliver lectures on foreign commerce as they have become acquainted with it. This strikes us as an eminently practical and sensible plan and one that it might be possible to secure from Congress.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—For years and years almost innumerable writers, some of them learned in maritime matters and others only interested in such things, have been preaching the necessity for intelligent and united action, either by governments or shipowners, to the end that abandoned vessels may not be allowed to remain afloat in the ocean highways, increasing materially the perils of navigation and giving needless proof that what is everybody's business is nobody's. Lamentably little has been accomplished by all this exhortation, and its continuance seems discouragingly like a waste of energy. The issue is a thoroughly live one, however, and perhaps by constantly harping on it the vast number of people whose lives are often, and whose property is constantly, menaced by these derelicts may at last be moved to enforce the remedying of the present neglect of a great evil. A striking illustration of what happens practically every day on every sea appeared yesterday in our ship news department and deserves repetition in larger type than it received there. "SS. Finance," the item ran, "reports that on Sept. 4, at 2:45 A. M., she passed a large wreck, but could see no sign of life; very dangerous to vessels passing through Crooked Island Passage." Calm and formal as that statement is, it reveals both the absurdity and the enormity of the situation. The Captain of the Finance, having had the good luck to escape collision with this "very dangerous" obstruction, went his way, amiably hoping, no doubt, that other Captains would be as fortunate, but making no effort to destroy the derelict. Delay is expensive, and altruism is not business, afloat or ashore.

—Much of the leniency with which "Christian Science" and the many kindred frauds are regarded is due, presumably, to a general impression that when the "healers" heal, as they occasionally do, a desirable object is attained, and that the victims of their incantations are the willing dupes of their own folly, and therefore not deserving of any very active sympathy. This view of the matter is not altogether without excuse, but it is a narrow, and consequently deceptive, view. Nobody, so far as we have noted, has yet emphasized, or even mentioned, the fact that the power, the very real power, wielded by the faith-cure fraternity, a few of whom are well-intentioned fanatics and the rest unscrupulous money hunters, can be as easily used for the destruction of health as for its improvement. The key word to all of these mysteries is "suggestion," and he or she who drives away certain illnesses by starting the subliminal consciousness at work upon them is able by the same means to produce those same illnesses in a person entirely well. That precisely this thing has been done involuntarily was shown in the article by Dr. SEELYE, upon which we commented recently. That it is done voluntarily and systematically we do not know, but in estimating the probability of such crimes one must take into account, first, their possibility; second, that they would be almost beyond detection and punishment; third, that they could obviously be made an effective implement of extortion; and, lastly, the mental and moral characteristics of the men and women who are living comfortably or heaping up big fortunes by the adroit manipulation of human credulity. Having given due weight to all these points, who will be bold enough to assert that faith killing is not going on as well as faith curing, that maladies are not created by faith as well as destroyed by it?

THE BOER AND THE BRITISH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very glad to see the letter from your correspondent George W. Van Siclen in this morning's issue, and I hope the writer of your leaders on the Transvaal crisis will read and well ponder the same. Your leading articles rarely do full justice to that gallant little republic which at tremendous odds carries on a noble struggle against English duplicity and rapacity. It is a strange sight to see a leading New York daily paper miss the kernel of a controversy in which this country is not directly interested, when people of a judicial frame of mind on the spot can discover the cant in those dispatches in which a handful of greedy Uitlanders seek to inflame the minds of their kinsmen at home against the Boers. I inclose a leading article from The London Economist of Aug. 26, headed "Boer and Briton," which I trust you will deem worthy to be reprinted in extenso in your next issue, so as to enable your numerous readers to judge whether the vaporings of English jingoes represent the sober opinion of that country. We need not discuss now whether adherents of the Anglo-American alliance are bound to support England in the unworthy game of picking a quarrel with a Commonwealth that has already suffered so much and so often through English rapacity.

When Jameson made his famous raid the Germans living in Johannesburg took up arms on behalf of their adopted country, and as a reward had the franchise conferred upon them by the Transvaal Government. These Germans and their fellow-countrymen have just organized a corps of 3,000 to assist the Transvaal in its distress. Do you mean to tell me that these 3,000 Germans, or that part which has not yet the franchise conferred upon it, do not suffer the same inconvenience from the school laws and the other Uitlander grievances as do the English and Americans? Surely they do, but they have no ulterior designs of annexing the Transvaal to their native land, and therefore they have a sense of proportion left. To talk of making war upon an independent State because it will not grant a naturalization certificate excepting after seven years' residence when the new-comer considers himself entitled to the privilege two years sooner! And to think that the civilized world should not rise up like one man and stop the hand of the aggressor in his nefarious designs. F. J. JENNER.

New York, Sept. 6, 1899.

[The following is a part of the article from The Economist to which our correspondent refers:]

We are told by noisy people, who know very little of what they are talking, that "imperial interests" require this or that, and that if we stand any more nonsense from the Boers our South African Empire will be ruined. If that were true, if a few thousand Boers could really endanger British rule here, we should have to infer that the British South African Empire was the weakest known in history. In the same way we deprecate the passing of such resolutions as that passed by the Canadian Parliament, whose members no doubt wished to show their affection for the mother country, but who might perhaps be more usefully engaged in attending to Canadian business. We cannot forget, moreover, that the same Canadian Parliament passed a resolution in favor of Irish home rule; so that, apparently it can veer from anti-imperialism of an extreme type to the most extreme imperialism without any consciousness of inconsistency. We have a great regard for our Canadian friends, but we may mildly suggest to them that this is our little affair and that we think we can settle it. We do not think it dignified or wise to hint by resolution that the fate of the British Empire depends upon whether a certain number of miners and capitalists on the Rand are to qualify for the vote during seven years or five. Do not let an exaggerated imperialism make us ridiculous before the world. Our empire was not built up that way!

In a word, what we all need is a firm, but reasonable and good, temper. No human being can really want war, assuming that he has knowledge and imagination enough to realize what war means. The moneyed element we believe does not want it now, whatever may have been the case at one time. The Boers do not want it, for they know their State would be crushed. Cape Colony does not want it, as her political chiefs have shown. The British Government cannot want it, for whatever the immediate outcome, they must know that war would plant the seeds of discord in South Africa for centuries to come. Therefore it is the interest of every right-minded element to accept the general terms of the Bloomfontein conference and to denounce that Uitlander element which makes the concessions made as an excuse for further and further demands.

NUGGETS.

The Cult.

"Do you really understand Browning?"
"Of course not! I adore Browning!"—Detroit Journal.

Ready Title.

Spacer—When will your new book be out?
Quads—Don't know. It still awaits a title.
Spacer—Then why not call it "An American Heiress"?—Chicago News.

One Drawback.

"Wingfield says that new trotter of his is the most intelligent horse he ever owned."
"Yes; the horse can do everything but trot."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Settling Down.

"I'm anxious to get married and settled down," said the fagged bachelor, "so that I can pick out one good club and stick to it."—Philadelphia North American.

His Present Fad.

"You don't seem to be buying many rare books nowadays," said Perkins to Jimpsonberry. "Got tired of collecting?"
"No," replied Jimpsonberry. "Changed my hobby, that's all. My boys have grown some in the past seven or eight years, and I've taken up the fad of collecting Derby hats, and trousers, and shoes, and other things of that kind. I have a splendid collection of school bills, too, I'd like to show you."—Harper's Bazar.

SALLIE'S KISS.

And have so many years gone by since
she and I were young,
And skies were blue and earth seemed
new, and Love its rondels sung?
It seems to-day I hear her sing as plain
as once I heard
Sweet "Afton Water" and "Ben Bolt"
and "Maggie"—every word!
And how her eyes grew softer, and how
hope sprang elate,
For life meant bliss with Sallie's kiss down
by the farmstead gate.

The moonlight on the fodder fields still
shines as bright as then;
The plaining of the whippoorwill yet rises
through the glen;
And I suppose that lovers like to linger
there as we—
Their eyes filled with the light that ne'er
shone on the land or sea;
But is their love as strong as ours when
we would linger late,
Where life was bliss for Sallie's kiss down
by the farmstead gate?

The world is filled with prosy things—
there's little left to cheer;
Gray hairs tell plain the time to leave off
cakes and ale is here;
Yet something of my youth returns when
thinking how I hung
Upon the words of Sallie there—"when
you and I were young";
And little one! how much I'd give to take
from time and fate
One night of bliss with Sallie's kiss down
by the farmstead gate!

—WILL T. HALE.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

Walker Hill Elected President of the Association — Credit Departments Urged.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 7.—The convention of the American Bankers' Association came to an end to-day. Officers were elected as follows:

President—Walker Hill of St. Louis; Vice President—Alvah Trowbridge of New York City; Members of Executive Council—Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland; Stuart G. Nelson, New York; J. D. Powers, Kentucky; Daniel Annon, Maryland; T. E. Stevens, Nebraska; C. T. Lindsey, Virginia; George F. Orde, Chicago; Caldwell Hardy, Norfolk, Va.; J. W. Whiting, Mobile, Ala., and J. H. Ingerwollen, Clinton, Iowa. One Vice President from each State was also elected.

Previous to the election of officers a number of papers were presented. James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank of New York City, read a paper entitled "Uniform Statement Blanks and Credit Department Methods." In the course of his paper he said:

> Every bank should have a thoroughly organized and properly equipped credit department. The personnel of concerns and trade conditions are so constantly changing that it is almost impossible for a bank officer to keep in close touch with the variations of business, without having some systematic method of following them. The credit man who does this work can make his services invaluable to the bank officer, as he will often see, and bring to the officer's attention details which otherwise might escape his notice. It is frequently the little things that give the first inkling of trouble, and an efficient credit man, with a properly equipped credit department, will keep the bank's unsecured assets in first-class shape and reduce its losses to a minimum.

I am heartily in favor of co-operation among banks, but the foundation for that co-operation must first be laid by the adoption, by this association, of a uniform statement blank for the use of its members, and by the establishment of the system of credit departments in banks.

At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Cannon offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this association be and hereby is requested to confer with the Vice Presidents from the various States, and prepare a uniform property statement blank which can be used in each State of the Union by the members of this association, the same to be designated as the Standard Form of the American Bankers' Association; the statement blanks to be supplied to members for their use at cost price, upon application at the Secretary's office.

Resolved, That the American Bankers' Association, in convention assembled, approves the system of credit departments for banks, and that the Secretary of this association be and hereby is authorized to prepare and set up in his office a model credit department, and to furnish such information as he may be called upon from time to time to give to the members of this association regarding the workings of the same; and also to prepare and furnish to the members of the association at cost price any and all blanks which are needful in connection therewith.

Col. Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland read a paper entitled "The Effect of Banks on the People's Progress." In the course of his remarks he said, referring to those who, in 1896, started a campaign against the banks:

> "Though some were deluded that year, the majority of the people were not deceived by the false reasoning of these irresponsible agitators. Instead of advocating the destruction of the banks by the use of force and legislation, the direct method of these agitators, had they been sincere, should have been to call upon the artisan to quit his bench; for all to cease saving; for none to provide for old age and misfortune, and the business of the banks would have ceased, furnace fires would have been drawn, factory gates would have been closed, and commerce and trade annihilated."

A paper on the subject, "What Can Be Done to Perfect Our Currency?" was read by William C. Cornwell, President of the City National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Cornwell said three main things were necessary to perfect the currency of the United States. First—To establish the gold standard by law. Second—To cancel or impound the greenbacks. Third—To retire bond-secured bank notes and substitute properly safe-guarded bank notes against assets.

Mr. Cornwell declared that the measures advocated by President McKinley were also the first steps absolutely necessary for currency reform.

"How Can the United States Become the Clearing House of the World?" was discussed by William R. Trigg, President of the William R. Trigg Company, shipbuilders, of Richmond, Va.

Mr. Trigg advocated the building up by just laws of every portion of the country, including Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, as agencies of greater prosperity to the United States. "Give us," he said, "the laws we want, and before the closing of the first decade of the coming century, when our population will have reached 100,000,000, there will be none to make us afraid commercially in all the world." Mr. Trigg said in conclusion that America must build more ships.

WHY LAW STUDENTS ABOUND.

Address by Prof. I. F. Russell to the Department of Jurisprudence of Social Science Association.

SARATOGA, Sept. 7.—The Department of Jurisprudence of the American Social Science Association met this morning. The opening address was by Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell of the New York University Law School on "Why Law Schools Are Crowded." Dr. Russell spoke in part as follows:

> "Divinity schools are not overcrowded, although tuition and furnished rooms are provided free of expense to the students, all of whose expenses are liberally met through the subventions of pious philanthropists. But law schools, charging substantial fees, are nevertheless overcrowded, and, unable to spend their revenues on the salaries of professors, serve in some cases to endow the university with an annual surplus.
>
> "Many study law with no view to practice at the bar. Other professions—journalism, pedagogy, and the ministry of religion—have been enriched and enlarged by the learning of the law through the labors of trained jurists, who have preferred precept to practice, and left the bar for a non-forensic career.
>
> "High honors are generously accorded to lawyers, both in England, where the greatest social distinctions are reached by successful barristers, and in the United States, where political eminence, including the Chief Magistracy, seems most accessible to members of the bar. Reverence for law and faith in the administration of justice are greater here than in other countries, and men of wealth, family, and high scholarship, attracted by the honors of public life, naturally begin their preparation for a political career by the study of jurisprudence."

SQUADRON HAD NO FLAG.

So Admiral Sampson Borrowed One from a Ferryboat and Greeted the President Fittingly.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 7.—There were some peculiar happenings aboard the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron on Tuesday when the President's party was preparing to leave the pier in Philadelphia to board the New York. Of the five ships in the fleet not one had in its lockers a President's flag, which the regulations command shall be raised when the President boards a ship and not lowered until he leaves.

Just as the President was leaving the pier the Camden ferryboat Arctic was crossing the river. She passed close to the New York, and as she was approaching a launch hurriedly put off for her. The ferryboat was signaled to stop and waited for the launch. A Lieutenant climbed aboard and requested the Captain of the Arctic to loan the United States a President's flag.

The Arctic had been profusely decorated, and as she was passing the New York one of the Lieutenants saw no less than five President's flags worked into the decorations or flying from her poles. One was quickly turned over to the Lieutenant, and a few moments later it burst out from stops from the New York's masthead as the President stepped on board the cruiser. When the President was leaving the New York the flag was run down and dropped into a launch. The launch was almost alongside the Indiana before the President and his party cast loose from the New York, so that when the President stepped upon the Indiana the flag was ready. The same plan was followed in the cases of the other three ships. The flag was returned to the Arctic and will now be preserved as a memento.

Carnegie's Offer to Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 7.—Andrew Carnegie has written a letter to a friend in Oakland in which he says he will give the sum of $50,000 for a public library building, provided the city will agree to pay at least $4,000 a year to maintain the library. The city already pays a large sum to maintain its public library.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Annie Russell and Mrs. G. H. Gilbert at the Lyceum Theatre.

A PLAY BY JEROME K. JEROME

"Miss Hobbs" Is a Tenuous Comedy, with a Smart First Act and Many Reminiscent Passages—Gossip of the Theatres.

There was a rousing reception for Annie Russell when she began her engagement at the Lyceum Theatre last evening, but Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, who fills an important place in Miss Russell's supporting company and made her first entrance in many years on the stage of a local theatre other than Daly's at the beginning of the first act of the new play, had an even more demonstrative welcome. Also, though such demonstrations are always to be taken as emotional and sentimental rather than judicial and discriminating, it is a matter for record that the veteran comedienne acted her part with more effective emphasis and better appreciation of its possibilities than some of her younger associates displayed in the execution of their tasks.

The play was a four-act comedy with a one-act subject written in a blithe mood by Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, the English humorist, who has written other plays in his time, some better and some not so good as this. "Miss Hobbs" is its name, and its scene is laid in Larchmont, though for all the place has to do with the plot it might as well be laid in Mamaroneck or Tuckahoe. It has one of the smartest first acts the habitual theatregoers have seen for a comparatively long time, certainly since last season, for all the new season's other first acts have been stupid. As we all know, Mr. Jerome writes well, evolving admirable conceits in his dialogue, and there is always a certain fineness in his choice of subjects. He has studied the art of comedy writing, one feels, with the choicest of the old masters, as carefully as he has studied the tricks of modern theatrical craftsmen. But he is not yet a dramatist, and in spite of the touches of true sentiment in "John Ingerfield," thus far his best play, he never will be until he takes himself less seriously and regards his audiences less jocularly.

Miss Hobbs is a pretty young woman who is devoting herself to the emancipation of her sisters from the thrall of the men. One expects from the long prelude, from the way, in short, she is "led up to," a novel and ingenious study of character. Indeed, from the cleverness of the first act of "Miss Hobbs" one expects a remarkably novel development. But nothing is forthcoming but more smart talk, and a few reminiscent passages which serve fairly well and will go better when they are acted with less exasperating conceit and more vivacity and variety of expression.

Miss Henrietta Hobbs, having by her teachings separated a husband and wife and a betrothed couple, falls into the hands of the everlasting lady-killer of all comedy. She mistakes him for some one else, of course, and plays, by turns, Beatrice to his Benedick, Mrs. Chillingtone to his Sir Edward Ardent, Katharine to his Petruchio, Mary Netley to his Hugh Chalcote. In one scene he makes her think that an anchored yacht she has just boarded, presumably off the Larchmont Yacht Club, is drifting to sea in a fog, and sets her to building a fire in a stove to cook his dinner. If anything could be more exasperating than this scene to a well-seasoned playgoer who still cherishes ideals of dramatic illusion, it would be Miss Annie Russell's listless and monotonous acting of it.

But, there! The play is clean; two or three seemingly ambiguous expressions in it are British colloquialisms and not a bit immoral; and it was well received by its first audience. Everybody will enjoy its smart first act, and there were plenty of folks in the house last night who seemed to enjoy its second and third. And it ends, in good season, with a promise of a happy marriage.

Clara Bloodgood plays her small part very well, and Orrin Johnson expresses the feelings of the husband whose home is broken up with graphic effect. As for Miss Russell—we all know what she can do. Perhaps this rôle does not suit her. She looks well.

Wolff Kingsearl.....Charles Richman
Percival Kingsearl.....Orrin Johnson
George Jessop.....Joseph Wheelock, Jr.
Captain Sands.....T. C. Valentine
Charles.....Francis Sedgwick
Mrs. Percival Kingsearl.....Clara Bloodgood
Millicent Farey.....Mabel Morrison
Susan Abbey.....Mrs. G. H. Gilbert
Maidservant.....Elizabeth Rathburn
Henrietta Hobbs.....Annie Russell

MRS. JOHN WOOD TO VISIT AMERICA.

Actress Was Here in 1870—"The Ghetto" to be Produced Sept. 15.

Mrs. John Wood, the English actress who was last seen in the United States during the year 1872, has received a flattering offer by cable to come to the United States and assume her original rôle of Lady Garnett in the forthcoming production of "The Great Ruby," which will be produced under the direction of Jacob Litt. It is expected that Mrs. Wood will forward to-day a reply by cable accepting or declining the offer.

Mr. Litt announced yesterday that he has decided to produce his new Dutch play, "The Ghetto," a week or two earlier than was at first expected, giving New Yorkers an opportunity to see the first performance of this piece Sept. 15, at the Broadway Theatre.

In making this change of date from the original time, Oct. 2, the management says that it has been so greatly crowded by the acquisition of "The Great Ruby" there was no reason for withholding its production any longer, especially as everything with "The Ghetto" has been going smoothly.

GARDEN THEATRE TO OPEN OCT. 2.

James K. Hackett in "Rupert of Hentzau" the Attraction.

Daniel Frohman has decided to open the Garden Theatre on Oct. 2, instead of Sept. 18, as previously announced, with James K. Hackett in a revival of "Rupert of Hentzau," for a two-weeks' engagement, during which time the company will rehearse its new play, "The Pride of Jennico," which will be Mr. Hackett's chief attraction this season. The members of the Daniel Frohman stock company have been rapidly coming into town in response to a call issued several weeks ago by Mr. Frohman, asking them to assemble on the stage of the Lyceum Theatre last Wednesday to begin their rehearsals for the regular tour of the company, which schedules them to open in Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 15, after which they will appear in many of the New England towns prior to their going West.

Miss Hilda Spong, who will resume her rôle of Imogen Parrott in "Trelawny of the Wells," arrived in this city from England on Wednesday, after spending a very enjoyable vacation at her home.

A NEW COMIC OPERA STAR.

Miss Methot Will Appear in a Piece Written by Julian Edwards.

Miss Minnie Methot, a new comic opera prima donna, who, it is said, has abundant financial support, will shortly make her appearance in this city in a new comic opera which is being written for her by Julian Edwards, while the book is being written by Kirk La Shelle, and lyrics by Frederick Rankin.

Miss Methot is little known in operatic circles in this city, having come from Chicago a little more than a year ago, highly recommended to Paul Steindorff, the conductor, as the possessor of a competant soprano voice. At the time Miss Methot called on Mr. Steindorff he was organizing his comic opera company, which filled an engagement at the Harlem Opera House a year ago this Summer, and it was then she was engaged to sing leading soprano rôles in "The Beggar Student," "Mascot," and "The Bat," parts which she filled in a very creditable manner.

Gerry Agents Seize Child Actor.

The agents of the Gerry society interfered with the smooth running of the performance last evening at the Criterion Theatre when they stepped upon the stage shortly before the curtain went up for the second act of "The Girl from Maxim's" and took a small boy, Frank Webber, out of the cast. In the early part of the second act a priest endeavors to drill a chorus of children, and it was then that young Webber made his appearance.

THE PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN

Forward Movement May Begin a Month Earlier than Expected.

TO TAKE AGUINALDO IN REAR

Navy Department Offers a Squadron to Subdue Lingayen Should the Proposed Plan Be Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The activity of the War Department officials and the close figuring that is being done regarding the available force in the Philippines, indicate an early movement. It has been known that a forward movement was contemplated in November, but there are now indications that the campaign may begin at least a month earlier if there should be favorable weather conditions.

By Oct. 1 Gen. Otis will have an army of 31,000 effective fighting men. It is believed by some army officials that such a force ought to begin an active campaign without delay unless the weather conditions are such as to absolutely prevent it. With the arrival at Manila of the other troops now being raised it is suggested they may be formed into another corps for the purpose of pursuing the Filipinos in some other part of the Island of Luzon.

In this connection it is known that many officers look with favor upon the suggestion that an army should be landed at Lingayen and move down the Dagupan Railway, thus taking the army of Aguinaldo in the rear. This will necessitate the co-operation of the navy, and the officials of the Navy Department have consulted with the War Department as to what can be done to advantage in this direction. The Navy Department has offered to send a squadron to Lingayen Bay, subdue the town and occupy it, thus making a safe landing for the army, should the plan of attack be decided upon.

Georgia Company Wants to Enlist.

ATLANTA, Sept. 7.—"Gov. Candler's Minute Men," a company of 109 young men of Marietta, Macon, and Atlanta, have made application to Secretary of War Root to be accepted for service in the Philippines. The company was organized in August, and for three weeks the men have been drilling in Atlanta. With the tender of services to the department went letters from Gov. Candler and Senators Bacon and Clay. The officers say the company is ready to move at an hour's notice.

Troops Arrive on the Sheridan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The United States transport Sheridan, which left Manila Aug. 10, arrived here to-night. She carried 900 members of the Minnesota regiment, 652 of the South Dakota regiment, 42 members of the Fourth Cavalry, and 175 discharged men, besides 92 officers. There were three deaths during the voyage.

TAGALS RELATIVELY FEW.

President Schurman of the Philippine Commission Points to the Small Proportion of Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—President J. G. Schurman of the Philippine Commission called at the State Department and the White House to-day to say good-bye before leaving for Ithaca, N. Y. He has undoubtedly made a deep impression upon the officials of the Administration by his statements relative to affairs in the Philippines.

Mr. Schurman's optimistic views have convinced some of the leading officials, at least, that the end of the war in the Philippines is in sight. One of the arguments which he used to support this belief was a chart of the Philippine group. On this the various races populating the islands were set out in colors. The significant feature is the small showing made by the Tagals. Not only does this chart show that this tribe forms but a small portion of the total population of the Philippines, but it appears that the Tagals in insurrection against the United States constitute only a portion of the tribe, and that whole provinces in Luzon, notably at the northern provtremity of the island, are either friendly to the United States or at least neutral.

The President had a long conference today with Senator Beveridge, who recently returned from the Philippines.

SKIRMISH AT SAN RAFAEL.

Seven Filipinos Captured—Rebels Demonstrate Nightly Around Imus, but Are Not Taken Seriously.

MANILA, Sept. 7.—Capt. Butler, with three companies of the Third Infantry, a detachment of cavalry, and one gun, while upon a reconnoisance, met a body of rebels yesterday at San Rafael. The Americans scattered the enemy and captured seven prisoners, five rifles, and 300 rounds of ammunition. They also destroyed the rice stored in seven warehouses. The rebels are supposed to belong to the command of Gen. del Pilar, who, with his main force, retreated to the north.

The reconnoisance will be continued, following the rebels toward Maasin.

Small detachments of Filipinos make demonstrations nightly around Imus, firing volleys upon the American outposts. The Americans have thus far not replied, except on Tuesday night, when two companies of the Fourth Infantry sallied out and fired two volleys in the direction of the disturbers, who disappeared immediately.

The secret service has learned that Aguinaldo has preferred charges against the General commanding in the Cavite Province for failing to obey an order to attack Imus.

The Americans treat the Filipinos more like fractious children than enemies. Proofs have been obtained that the Mayor of Imus and five members of the Council are active insurgent sympathizers, and many insurgent soldiers are visiting the town in disguise. There is no desire to stop them, however, as it is thought that a display of the American resources and the efforts to give the Filipinos good government will have a beneficial effect.

VOLUNTEER APPOINTMENTS.

Names of Officers Selected from Six States Announced.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The following appointments in the volunteer army are announced:

TEXAS.—To be Captain—Beverly A. Reed, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers.

WYOMING.—To be Captain—Thomas Miller, late Captain Company C, Wyoming Volunteer Infantry.

WISCONSIN.—To be Captains—Thomas J. Rogers, late Captain First Wisconsin Volunteers; Walter A. Harden, late Captain Second Wisconsin Volunteers; D. A. Stearns, late Major First Wisconsin Volunteers.

To be First Lieutenants—Fred P. Cook, late First Lieutenant First Wisconsin Volunteers; Eben W. Howland, late Captain Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers; R. B. Blanchard, late Second Lieutenant Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers; Arthur S. Tibbitts, late Second Lieutenant Second Wisconsin Volunteers.

To be Second Lieutenant—John B. Shuman, late Quartermaster Sergeant Company M, Third Wisconsin Volunteers.

MINNESOTA.—To be Captain—D. W. Hand, late Major Fifteenth Minnesota Volunteers.

NORTH DAKOTA.—To be Captain—A. W. Cogeswell, late Captain First North Dakota Volunteers.

NEW MEXICO.—To be Captain—John Wesley Green, late First Lieutenant Troop G, First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Horses and Mules for Manila.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Quartermaster's Department has landed 630 head of horses and mules at Manila, there are 2,500 on the sea, and arrangements are about completed to ship 2,400 more within a few weeks. This will supply the cavalry brigade with horses and the army with mules for transportation. Secretary Root has directed the chartering of the ships Westminster and Benmohr for transportation of animals to the Philippines.

Nevada Cavalry Coming Home.

MANILA, Sept. 7.—The United States transport Newport will convey to the United States the Eighteenth and last company of the Signal Corps Volunteers, the Nevada Cavalry, and various discharged soldiers.

OPORTO INVITES KING CHARLES.

Wants Him to See the "Uselessness of the Quarantine."

OPORTO, Sept. 7.—The Faculty of Medicine has telegraphed to King Charles asking him to come here in person and "see the uselessness of the vigorous quarantine." The physicians belittle the seriousness of the plague outbreak.

RUSSIAN SYNAGOGUES CLOSED.

Government Officials Shut Them Up in the Jewish District.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.—The Government officials of the Province of Kieff recently ordered the closing of thirty synagogues and schools at Berditcheff, which is the centre of the Jewish population of the Southwest Provinces.

Many Jewish candidates have been refused admission to the Warsaw Polytechnic.

SAMOA'S CHIEF JUSTICE.

Expected to Resign Nov. 1 and Accept an American Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—It is understood that when W. L. Chambers resigns the post of Chief Justice of Samoa the President will offer him an official position. His resignation is expected about Nov. 1, when his leave of absence will expire.

His successor will be a German or an Englishman.

LIPTON AND KILLARNEY LAKES.

His Offer to Buy Them Under Consideration—Only One Received.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Directors of the Standard Insurance Company have received Sir Thomas Lipton's offer for the Lakes of Killarney. A meeting has been called to consider the matter.

The officials of the company say Sir Thomas Lipton is the only person who has ever seriously negotiated for the purchase of the lakes.

OCEANIC LEAVES QUEENSTOWN.

Her Maiden Trip Begins Well—Has Over 2,000 Souls Aboard.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 7.—The mammoth White Star liner Oceanic, Capt. Cameron, which left Liverpool yesterday, sailed from this port at 12:45 P. M. to-day on her maiden trip to the United States, having 2,044 souls aboard.

The vessel received an enthusiastic greeting here. She made the run from Liverpool in twelve hours, and everything on board the steamer is working satisfactorily.

PERU'S CABINET ANNOUNCED.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 7.—It is reported that Senhor Eduardo Romana, whose term of office as President of the republic begins tomorrow, will offer amnesty to the revolutionists and discharge from custody all persons now in prison for political offenses.

The new Cabinet is made up as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs—MANUEL MARIA GALVEZ.
Minister of the Interior—Col. PARRA.
Minister of Justice—ELEDORO ROMERO.
Minister of Finance—MARIANO BELAUNDE.
Minister of War and Marine—Naval Capt. CAMILO CARRILLO.
Minister of Public Works—CARLOS BASADRE FORERO.

THE ALASKAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Foreign Office this morning received dispatches relating to the arrangement made between the British Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, Reginald Tower, and the Secretary of State, John Hay, regarding the Alaskan dispute.

The facts will probably not be made public until the Marquis of Salisbury has had an opportunity to consider the matter.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Secretary Hay left this afternoon for his Summer home in New Hampshire. The negotiations for a modus vivendi respecting the Alaska boundary are in such form that no delay will ensue from his absence.

It is expected that the British Foreign Office will send the agreement to Canada to learn the views of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Should he approve, the papers must go back to London, and be returned in duplicate to Washington, before the modus vivendi will stand as an actuality. These details are expected to consume many days, or even weeks, although cable notice of the approval of the agreement by the British authorities may considerably shorten the period.

Gen. Tracy Argues for Venezuela.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, before the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission to-day, took up his argument in behalf of Venezuela, devoting the greater part of the day to a discussion of the international rules relating to the rights of discovery. He claimed that Spain had satisfied all the requirements, and that the Orinoco and Amazon inclosed the ancient Province of Spain. The commission then adjourned until Monday.

Another Harmless French Duel.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—A duel with revolvers was fought this morning between Prince Moskowa and Gaston Mery as the outcome of an article in The Libre Parole, reflecting on the Prince's father. M. Mery was slightly wounded in the neck. The duelists were afterward reconciled.

Sydney Assembly Against Ministry.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 7.—The Assembly, to-day, by a vote of 75 to 41, passed a resolution declaring a lack of confidence in the Ministry.

Dismissed from Prussian Cabinet.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—It is said that Baron von Hammerstein Loxten, Minister of Agriculture, has been dismissed from office in connection with the part he took in regard to the Canal bill.

Harvard's New Observatory Located.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 7.—Prof. Edward Charles Pickering of Harvard sails for home to-day, having located the probable site of Harvard's Northern Hemisphere Observatory, complementary to the Southern Observatory in Peru.

LABOR PARTY'S ACTION.

For the first time in its brief history the General Conference of the Independent Labor Party went into executive session last evening, and both reporters and visitors were bundled out of the hall. Some of the latter regarded it as a suspicious omen, and jocularly asked each other whether the new labor party intended to make a deal with another party. One man called attention to a publication to the effect that the Republican organization of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District was thinking of co-operating with the new labor organization of that district, in view of its failure to do business with the Citizens' Union.

It was Delegate Prince who moved to go into executive session, and he protested against what he said was Delegate Parson's assumption in appointing Chairmen of the various Assembly District organizations of the party. He was informed that Mr. Parsons had been authorized to appoint temporary Chairmen only, and that permanent Chairmen would be elected at regular primaries by the citizens of the different districts.

Delegate Jarovitch presented a communication from the Social Democracy, stating that it had nominated candidates for the Assembly in nine districts in the Greater New York before the Independent Labor Party came into existence, and felt in honor bound to support them. It asked for their indorsement, and promised itself to indorse the other candidates of the Independent Labor Party. The meeting decided to refer the matter to the district organizations of the Independent Labor Party with a recommendation to them to indorse those Social Democracy candidates.

Delegate Barondess, who, with Delegates Parsons and McVey, had been appointed a committee to ask the Socialist factions to unite with the Labor Party, said that his colleagues had failed to keep an appointment to call on the Socialists, and, as he did not happen to have a Winchester rifle with him, he concluded best not to go alone. Chairman O'Brien explained that Delegate Parsons was away in Scranton attending the Letter Carriers' Convention, and appointed Delegate Michael Kelly of District Assembly No. 49 in his place. The committee will probably call on the Volks Zeitung faction of the Socialist Labor Party to-morrow.

Chairman O'Brien announced that the convention of the State Workingman's Federation would be held in Albany next week, and it was probable that the association would decide to go into State independent labor political action.

The County Committee of the Independent Labor Party will meet in Clarendon Hall on Monday evening.

SARATOGA FLORAL FETE.

Fully 100,000 Spectators—Whole Town Illuminated in the Evening—Ball in Convention Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 7.—Magnificent weather to-day favored the floral fête given at Saratoga Springs, under the auspices of the Saratoga Floral Association, of which Col. Albert B. Hilton of New York City, a Summer cottager, is President. The work of arranging the floral decorations was completed early this morning, and Saratoga this afternoon resembled a vast garden, radiant and gorgeous in the extreme.

All day long regular and special trains poured a stream of visitors into the town, and when the parade and battle of flowers took place this afternoon fully 100,000 spectators congregated in Circular Street, Broadway, and other streets on the line of the procession. Everything passed off in the most harmonious and successful manner.

The line began to move shortly after 2 o'clock, passing through Circular Street, Union, Nelson, and Lake Avenues, and Broadway. There was a countermarch on Broadway, the participants disbanding at the Soldiers' Monument. The procession was two miles in length, and the Marshal was Col. James W. Lester, late of the Second Regiment, New York Volunteers. The procession consisted of four divisions, the first two of which were composed of bicyclists and bicycle floats, the third of carriages, and the fourth of floats. The decorations of all were florally gorgeous. In the first two divisions were the ladies' clubs, masters and misses' phalanx, St. Faith's School, men's club, and the Gold Club contingent, also the Human Morning Glory, the Companion Wheel, the Liberty Bell, and the Saratoga Bicycle Racing Association.

The order of the carriage division was: Village President John Foley, Col. Joseph P. Gilson, Dr. Adrens, S. E. Strong, Archibald J. McClure of New York, Mrs. William L. Hall of Troy, Mrs. W. Edgar Woolley of Buffalo, Miss Mary McKee, the Bethesda Episcopal Church, Mrs. W. B. Gage, Mrs. Catharine J. French of New York, Woodlawn Park, (in memory of Judge Hilton,) the Lester Battery, the First Presbyterian Church, Frederick Schulz of New York, W. Edgar Woolley of Buffalo, Mrs. W. B. Heustis, Dr. and Mrs. John J. Humphrey, Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Palmer, Mrs. H. A. Bang of New York, the Saratoga House for Children, the Vichy Spring, the Methodist Episcopal Church, St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, W. W. Worden, E. J. Taylor, Judge W. A. Pierson, Children of the American Revolution, the Saratoga Hospital, Miss Lelia Eaton of New York, and Superintendent I. R. Knell.

The floats were supplied by the Floral Association, the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, Congress Hall, the Adirondack Springs, the Congress Spring Company, the United States Hotel, the public schools, the Business Men's Association, the Grand Army Battery, the Order of the Eastern Star, and the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company.

The whole town was illuminated this evening and the streets massed with merrymakers. The fête is closed to-night with a grand floral ball in the big Convention Hall, which was lavishly decorated. Over 7,000 persons attended the ball.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Draper—Voorhies.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 7.—In Christ Church Cathedral at noon to-day Lieut. Arthur Joy Draper was married to Miss Lily Duncan Voorhies, daughter of Charles H. Vorhies of this city, by Bishop Lewis W. Burton, as the ending of a romance.

Gen. F. Draper of Hopedale, Mass., came here and married Miss Sunie Preston, daughter of the Confederate General William Preston and ex-Minister to Spain. His brother, George Draper, met her sister, Miss Jessie Preston, at the wedding, and later married her. At this wedding Gen. Draper's son George Otis Draper met Miss Lily Duncan, and later they were married. Arthur Joy Draper was his brother's best man, and while here he met Miss Voorhies, and to-day they followed the example set by the elder Drapers, and Claire Draper, who was his brother's best man to-day, is said to be engaged to another Lexington beauty. Gen. Draper could not be present to-day, as he has important legal business at home before he can return to his post as Ambassador from this country at Rome. He sent the bride a check for $5,000. Many other desirable presents were received. The wedding was one of the most important society events of the season, and 2,000 invitations were issued. The cathedral was filled. The bride wore a duchess white satin gown, trimmed with orange blossoms and lace from her mother's wedding dress. There were six bridesmaids and eight groomsmen. The latter were college chums of the bridegroom, who was graduated from Yale two years ago.

The bride and bridegroom left this afternoon for Newport, where they will spend the honeymoon.

Powell—Osterhout.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Lieut. Joseph Wright Powell, Assistant Naval Constructor in the service of the United States Navy, one of the heroes of the Spanish-American war, was married to-night to Miss Bertha Allen Osterhout by the Rev. P. N. Mead. The wedding occurred at Christ Church. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Ruth Osterhout, and the following bridesmaids: Miss Ethel Pardee of Chicago, Miss Crocker of Williamsport, and the Misses Alice Pratt, Josephine Grant, Ada Meade, and Anna Post of Oswego. Lieut. William Dubose of Georgia was the best man.

GEN. JIMENES AT SANTIAGO.

Revolutionist Received in Triumph at the Dominican City.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Sept. 7.—Jimenes, the leader of the successful revolution, has been received in triumph at Santiago. Public feeling seems to be unanimously in his favor as candidate for the Presidency.

SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, Sept. 7.—Gen. Horacio Vasquez, the provisional President, has repeatedly telegraphed Gen. Jimines to impress upon him the necessity of immediately proceeding to the capital, where his personal influence would avail to prevent disorder.

Business is paralyzed on account of the bad currency. Many houses hold large amounts of paper not guaranteed by the old Government, worth to-day about 2 cents on the dollar. Gen. Jimenes has declared that he will honor all Government debts, but will not be responsible for the $4,000,000 of paper fraudulently issued by the old administration.

To-day he has been engaged with the provincial delegation, who regard him as President, although the election will not be held until November. To-morrow he will proceed on horseback to Sanchez, where a warship is awaiting to take him and his party to Santo Domingo. Thus far the inland trip has been a constant ovation.

DINNER TO MAJOR P. B. STRONG.

Ex-Mayor's Son Honored by Members of His Father's Administration.

Major Putnam Bradlee Strong, who returned a few days ago from service in the Philippines, was entertained last night at a dinner given in the private dining room of the Union League Club by the members of his father's administration as Mayor. Justice Francis M. Scott, who was formerly Corporation Counsel, presided and made an address of welcome, after which he yielded the chair to ex-Mayor Strong, who acted as toastmaster for the remainder of the evening.

Just before the speeches began Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith presented to Major Strong as a souvenir of the occasion a badge of the Eighth Army Corps, with which the Major served. In response Major Strong made a brief speech, in which he recited some of the incidents of the campaign in the Philippines which came under his observation.

Letters of regret were read from Secretary of War Root and Avery D. Andrews, Adjutant General of the State of New York. Another letter, which gave great satisfaction not only to Major Strong, but also to his friends present, was from his commander, Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, commanding the Second Division of the Eighth Army Corps. In this letter Gen. MacArthur paid a high compliment to Major Strong as an officer and a man and wished him every success. Speeches were made by Job E. Hedges, William Learv, Gen. Anson G. McCook, and John Proctor Clarke.

In the course of the evening Major Strong said that he had invited Gen. Funston to New York and he expected him to be his guest some time this Fall.

Major Strong, who, when he went to the war, was an aide on the staff of Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith of the Fifth Brigade, N. G. N. Y., reported for duty on Tuesday night. Gen. Smith at once made him an Inspector with the rank of Major.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the horse show and the theatricals over at Newport, the expected exodus of the floating element in the society world there has set in. It will be a month yet before the dinners, luncheons, and other functions at Newport cease, but after next week they will begin to be less numerous. The two weddings—those of Lieut. Winslow and Miss Dora Havemeyer and of Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Julia Grant—yet to come will give an excuse for some people to remain at Newport whose stay there would otherwise be nearly over, and there is every indication that September, always an agreeable month at that fashionable resort, will be more attractive there this year than usual.

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The members of Newport society will now enjoy a number of plays that have made a success on the New York stage during the preceding Winter, and which are to be produced at the local Opera House there. Last night "The Turtle," which ran so long in New York last Winter, filled the Newport Opera House with the best-known men and women in the place, and two or three plays a week will be given there from now on. Everything promises well for the song recital of the Princess Adolph de Wrede, at the Casino on Tuesday evening next. The Princess has been heard in Hungarian and Russian songs at one or two private houses where she was a luncheon or dinner guest, and, as those who have heard her sing are enthusiastic over her voice and method, her audience will be a large and fashionable one. She took luncheon last Sunday at Mrs. Kernochan's, and has been a guest at several other well-known houses.

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For the first time this Summer the harbor at Newport is comparatively empty of yachts. Only a few of the steam and a dozen of the sailing yachts now swing to their anchors there. The close of the trial races and the ending of the Newport season proper, but, more than all, the succession of cool, almost frosty, nights, has shortened the yachting season, which has been a long and good one this year, and boats are being put out of commission daily. Most of the steam yachts will remain in commission through the month and into October, so that they can be utilized on the day of the naval parade in the Dewey celebration and at the America's Cup races.

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The details of the encounter between the Earl of Yarmouth and Mr. Foxhall Keene at the Newport Casino on Monday evening, at the dress rehearsal of the theatricals, and which are being discussed vigorously at the tea tables not only of Newport, but all the watering places, would seem to show that Mr. Keene lost his temper rather too quickly and that the Earl of Yarmouth was, in a general way, correct in his declination to allow any number of people to be present at the rehearsal. Friends of the Earl claim that when he learned Mr. Keene was at the door with two ladies, demanding admission, he went there intending to invite Mr. Keene, whose wife was a prominent member of the cast, to enter, but that he was so affronted by Mr. Keene's manner and language that he did not carry out his intention. It is also said that the Earl, in order to show that he cherished no ill-feeling, invited Mr. Keene to be his guest at dinner on the following night, and that the latter declined the invitation. Every one familiar with the facts in the case unites in praising Mrs. Keene, who was placed in an extremely delicate position. She was naturally obliged to sustain her husband as against the Earl, but, although it was predicted she would immediately resign from the cast, she kept her place and gave a most creditable performance.

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The announcement that Mrs. Astor, Sr., will spend the coming Winter abroad is significant. It means that the Astor houses will probably be closed to society during the coming Winter season and that Mrs. Astor may not again resume the leading place she has so long occupied in New York society. General regret is expressed at Newport and elsewhere, where the announcement has been much commented on, that Mrs. Astor should be forced to retire from the gay world.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and Miss Sands will leave Newport for their country place on the upper Hudson at the end of the week, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay may go to Hempstead on Sept. 20. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will start for California on the same day.

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If it is true that Anthony J. Drexel has been turned down at the St. James's Club, in London, the action of the fifty-six New York clubs who last week extended the courtesies of their clubhouses to Sir Thomas Lipton is all the more remarkable in contrast. Mr. Drexel and his handsome wife acquired a wide acquaintance in London society this last season, and certainly, as far as appearances went, both were extremely popular there. But, while London society houses are now opening their doors to presentable and wealthy Americans, the London clubs are still indisposed to admit Americans to membership. If Mr. Drexel has really failed to obtain membership in the St. James's Club, it is probably due to the old feeling against admitting any Americans rather than to any personal opposition to Mr. Drexel. It is now over a decade since some members of the Union Club in this city were blackballed at a London club. The feeling that this incident engendered, and which made American clubmen very chary of being put up at London clubs, only began to die away two or three years ago. If Mr. Drexel has really been blackballed at the St. James's Club, it is to be feared that the old feeling will be revived.

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The burning of the Garden City Hotel will be seriously felt by the members of the Hempstead hunting colony, and also by many New Yorkers who have found it a most agreeable place to lunch, dine, and even to spend days and weeks at, during the past few years. The hotel was extremely accessible from all the surrounding country, and even from New York, and was well kept and very popular. It was built on the site of the old structure—erected in 1873—from plans by McKim, Mead & White, only a few years ago. Its rooms were very large, with high ceilings, and it was very comfortable in every way. It was a little too early for the many well-known people who often spent the Autumn at the hotel to be there, but among the guests, many or whom lost some of their belongings, were Gen. Francis V. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Herrick, Franklin Paddock, and C. Lawrence Perkins.

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No confirmation has been received of the story that Miss Aimee Lawrence, daughter of the late John Lawrence, and whose mother was Miss La Farge, is engaged to Mr. Douglas Walter Campbell of England. This story was written from Bar Harbor, and was told in a letter commenting on the blunder made by a New York newspaper in announcing the engagement, with spread head and picture, of Miss Ruth Lawrence to the young Englishman, and which both Miss Lawrence and the supposed fiancé denied. The writer of this letter may or may not have had ground for her statement that Miss Aimee Lawrence is the Miss Lawrence who is to become Mrs. Campbell, but it would look a little as if the wish were father to the thought on the part of the writer. Confirmation or denial of the story must come from Miss Lawrence or her family, who are now abroad.

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Francis Morse de Agreda, the last of the four husbands of the late Countess de Agreda, formerly Mrs. George Lorillard, who died in Italy last Autumn, has obtained from the Surogate's court an extension of thirty days' time in which to decide whether he will or will not contest the will of the Countess which cut him off from any share in her estate and whose terms held him accountable for the sum of $30,000, which the Countess claimed she had intrusted to him and for which he had never rendered an accounting. Mr. Morse de Agreda changed his name from Francis Morse to Francis Morse de Agreda at the time of his marriage to the Countess, some four years ago. He formerly lived in Boston, but since his marriage has spent most of his time in this city. For nearly two years he was a prominent figure at the Waldorf Hotel. He afterward leased a house on the west side, which he ran as a bachelor establishment, is said to have it furnished very handsomely, and where it is reported he entertained in a very lavish manner. Soon after the death of the Countess, Mr. Morse de Agreda was the subject of several articles defending him from the slight put upon him by his wife in her will. A vigorously written and signed letter, which appeared yesterday in a weekly journal, calls upon Mr. Morse de Agreda to visit Florence, where his wife resided, and rather takes issue with the writer of the articles which were friendly to him. All this indicates a decidedly lively controversy, which before it is concluded may drag in some well-known people.

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Among the pasengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Germanic were E. H. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Bogert, Miss Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brown, Miss Anna R. Chapin, Dr. F. Gray and Mrs. Gray, Morgan Jones, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Cowper Lord, Mr. and Mrs. R. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. John Paton, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Taylor, and Miss E. Stevenson.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 7.—To-morrow Mrs. Potter Palmer will give a tea at Beaulieu, where Prince Cantacuzene will be introduced to the cottagers, and during the afternoon Mrs. Regina Watson will give a lecture on modern Russian music and its representatives.

Col. William Jay and Miss Jay returned to New York to-day. Mrs. Jay is the guest of Mrs. Henry Clews.

Miss Daisy Post has returned from a visit to Lenox.

The members of the Newport Clambake Club had a clambake and oyster roast this afternoon at their clubhouse.

Mrs. K. Nicholas Brown entertained at dinner this evening, as did Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce.

Another style of automobile has arrived here, a gasoline arrangement, which was seen on the avenue to-day.

A paper chase will be held by the cottagers at Jamestown to-morrow afternoon and it is expected quite a number of mounts will be seen in the chase, while a number of cottagers will follow as far as possible in carriages.

Despite the lateness of the season and the cool weather, very few of the cottagers intend to leave Newport this month. Yesterday cards were sent out for dinners after the middle of the month. The first of the important departures will be Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, who will leave on the 15th inst., shortly to be followed by Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who are going to San Francisco to join Mr. Oelrichs, who has been there for the greater part of the Spring and Summer. At this time next month many of the cottagers will still be found at their cottages.

Bailey's Beach was again very largely in use to-day.

Mrs. Astor left for New York to-day and will sail for Europe on Tuesday.

Sunday evening promises to be very gay. It will be the last of the Sunday evening entertainments this season. Every table at the Casino has been engaged, and every inch of room will be pressed into service to accommodate the cottagers and their guests.

The last dance at the Casino for the season took place this evening, and was well attended. Besides the many dancing, the galleries were well filled.

NEWPORT'S AUTOMOBILE PARADE

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 7.—Newport had its first automobile parade this afternoon. The event was the most original Newport has ever witnessed and fully two thousand persons saw the start and thousands lined along the route over which the parade passed. The weather was perfect, and long before the meeting of the automobiles the entire cottage colony with the townspeople, the farmers from the island, and the full delegation of Summer residents from Jamestown, in smart traps and afoot, lined the route, which was laid out with obstacles consisting of figures representing nurses wheeling baby carriages, men in various garbs, wooden horses harnessed to high carts, as well as many other figures to obstruct the road through which the automobiles were driven.

The make-up of the line was as follows: Col. John Jacob Astor, driving with Mrs. Ladenburg; Harry Lehr, driving with Mrs. John Jacob Astor; Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, driving with W. Max Muller; H. Roger Winthrop, driving with Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay; Phoenix Ingraham, driving with Miss Scott; Joseph E. Widener, Jr., driving with Mrs. Widener; Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan and James D. W. Cutting; Clarence A. Dolan, driving with Mrs. William R. Travers; George Von L. Meyer, driving with Mrs. William Jay; the Marquis De San Vito, driving with Miss Clapp; H. M. Shoemaker, driving with Mrs. Burke-Roche; Stuyvesant Le Roy, driving with Mrs. William E. Carter; William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., driving with Mrs. Vanderbilt; Mrs. John R. Drexel, driving with Reginald Ronalds; Winthrop Rutherfurd, driving with Miss Fifi Potter; H. R. Taylor, driving with Miss Marie Winthrop; Mrs. George B. De Forest, driving with Frederick Baldwin; W. Hude Nelson, driving with Mrs. E. Rollins Morse.

Elisha Dyer, Jr., Grafton Cushing, and T. Suffern Tailor were the judges.

They awarded prizes as follows:

First—Large silver bonbon box for best decorated automobile, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

Second—Silver floral vase for second best decorated automobile, M. M. Shoemaker.

Third—Silver loving cup for best competition driving, Stuyvesant Le Roy.

Mrs. Astor's automobile was decorated with large bunches of pink hydrangeas, with a large tree of growing American Beauty roses and a floral umbrella of white and pink hydrangeas.

Mr. Taylor had blue and white hydrangeas, with an arbor of red, white, and blue flowers, with an electric display.

Mrs. Morse had decorations of pink hydrangeas and miniature Japanese lanterns.

Col. Astor had for decorations white and green clematis.

Mr. Shoemaker had a beautifully decorated automobile that was a favorite with the spectators, and consisted of wheat, poppies, and corn flowers, with an immense corn flower umbrella over the carriage.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's ideas were carried out in decorations which were noticeable on account of twelve white doves placed among the floral decorations, which were principally of white and pink hydrangeas. From the mouths of doves at the top of the dashboard to the mouths of doves on the shafts were streamers of delicate-tinted satin ribbons. An arbor of yellow artificial wistaria with bows of white wide satin ribbons was built over the carriage.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., had a locomobile decorated with immense bows of corn-colored ribbons interwoven with white mulle, while many canary birds were tastefully hung amid trailing vines and popples.

Mrs. Travers's carriage was decorated in garlands of white flowers and hydrangeas held by bows of pink ribbons.

George Von L. Meyer had blue flowers, with a tall palm in the centre, and broad bands of blue silk ribbons.

Among the cottagers who witnessed the driving were Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Miss Julia Dent Grant, and the Prince Cantacuzene.

McKANE FUNERAL PLANS.

Private services in memory of John Y. McKane, to which will be admitted only the members of the family and intimate friends, will be held at the McKane residence on Emmons Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Thomas Stevenson of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Sheepshead Bay, which was attended by Mr. McKane, will preach the funeral sermon. The Rev. Dr. Van Buskirk of the Sheepshead Bay Reformed Church will assist.

The body will lie in state at the house from 10 o'clock Sunday morning until 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. It will then be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, and buried in the family lot. The pall bearers will be George Roderick, S. Stryker Williamson, Allison Treadwell, Henry Osborne, Augustus Friend, Benjamin Cohen, Conrad Stubenbord, and Michael J. Dady.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Robert Henry Craig.

Robert Henry Craig died at his home, 18 Debevoise Place, Brooklyn, of general debility on Wednesday night. He was in his seventy-first year, and was a native of Scotland. He came to this country more than thirty years ago, and since then had made his home in Brooklyn. He was an engineer, and was considered one of the best in this city. He was also an amateur painter, and the walls of his residence are covered with specimens of his art. His brother, William Craig, was a distinguished British painter, who died in London some years ago. Robert H. Craig was a member of Hill Grove Lodge, No. 540, F. and A. M. He leaves a wife. The funeral services will be held at 18 Debevoise Place this evening.

John O. Wilson.

John O. Wilson, business manager of The Insurance Monitor and The Insurance Law Journal of this city, died on Wednesday night at Ocean Grove, N. J. He was born in New Jersey in 1830, and in 1866 was appointed Iowa special agent for the New York Underwriters' Agency. At various times he represented the Franklin Insurance Company of Philadelphia, the Atlas of Hartford, the Union of Philadelphia, and the Star of New York. In 1891 he entered the life insurance firm of Ludlow, Wilson & Boswell of Cincinnati. He became connected with The Insurance Monitor after the death of C. C. Hine in June, 1897.

Obituary Notes.

W. S. HANNA, a prominent politician of Arkansas, died yesterday at Morrilton, in that State, aged sixty years. He was a cousin of Senator Mark Hanna.

THOMAS F. BARRETT died suddenly at his Summer home in Coney Island yesterday morning. A stroke of paralysis was the direct cause of death. Mr. Barrett was head of the firm of T. F. Barrett & Co., owners of the race horses Kirkwood, St. Clair, Long Acre, and others of the selling plate class. Barrett was of a family of horsemen, two of his brothers having been jockeys.

JAMES J. DAILEY, foreman of the composing room of The Philadelphia Public Ledger and for thirty-two years in the employ of that journal, died in Philadelphia yesterday. He was fifty-nine years of age. He was formerly President of Typographical Union No. 2, and represented that union many times as a delegate to conventions. He was the representative of these gatherings of the late George W. Childs, proprietor of The Public Ledger. In 1885 Mr. Dalley presented to the International Union, on behalf of Mr. Childs and A. J. Drexel, $10,000 as the nucleus of a fund to establish a home for aged and destitute printers.

Sister MARIE AMBROSIA of the parochial school of St. John the Evangelist, in Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday after a week's illness. She was Miss Nellie T. Gormley, and was a teacher in Public School 21, in McKibbin Street, when she took the veil fifteen years ago. Her mother, two sisters, and two brothers survive her. One of her sisters is Mrs. K. C. Slavin of 104 North Seventh Street, who is a matron in the Kings County Penitentiary, and mother of Dr. Slavin, who for several years was connected with St. Catharine's Hospital. A requiem mass will be sung this morning in the Church of St. John the Evangelist. Burial will be at Flushing.

Trouble Over Paving in Queens.

President Frederick Bowley of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday notified the residents of Cypress Avenue, Evergreens, Borough of Queens, that the board had approved the recommendation of the Commissioner of Highways to change the paving on Cypress Avenue from block to macadam. The residents were indignant and held a meeting last night to consider the matter of obtaining an injunction to prevent the laying of the macadam. They want block paving, for which they bonded themselves. The money raised by the bon

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Chemical National Bank
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Hanover National Bank
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National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
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N. Y. Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
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302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

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Members New York Stock Exchange,
44 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
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International Silver Company
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DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

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ARE NOW OFFERED AT
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CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

A LARGE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION offers an investment guaranteeing a 6 per cent. income, with utmost security. For particulars address JAMES E. SEYMOUR, 120 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF R. R. CO.
AND ITS TERMINAL COMPANIES.

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stocks of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company,
AND
To the Holders of the Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have prepared a plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and for the acquisition by said reorganized company of the stocks of the terminal companies, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank of New York, and the Guardian Trust Company of Chicago, depositories of the committee from which full particulars and details can be obtained. Briefly stated, the plan provides for the formation of a new company, which will acquire all the property of the existing Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, and the whole, or at least a majority, of the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, thus bringing the whole system under one ownership and management.

The new company will issue the following securities:

First Mortgage fifty-year four per cent. Gold Bonds.....$30,000,000

To be secured upon all the property now of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company.

Preferred Stock, four per cent. non-cumulative $20,000,000
Common Stock $30,000,000

These securities will be appropriated approximately as follows, besides payment in cash of coupon due April 1, 1899:

Bonds:
For the conversion of the existing First Mortgage Bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, at the rate of $750 in new bonds for $1,000 of present bonds.....$18,000,000
To be sold for cash requirements of new Company. These bonds have been underwritten at 85 per cent.....3,000,000
To be reserved for future requirements of new Company.....9,000,000
Total $30,000,000

Preferred Stock:
To holders of present mortgage bonds, at rate of $400 for each $1,000 of said bonds $9,600,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Company, at 75 per cent. of new stock for each share of existing stock.....3,562,500
To participating stockholders, or the Syndicate who may pay $10 with or upon each share of the present Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, stock 2,400,000
Reserved for future requirements. 4,437,500
Total issue.....$20,000,000

Common Stock:
To participating shareholders, or those who may pay $10 per share as above $24,000,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company at 25 per cent.....1,187,500
Reserved for future requirements.. 4,812,500
Total issue.....$30,000,000

A Voting Trust, to continue five years, to better secure an independent administration of the property, has been provided for, and Stock Trust Certificates will be issued for Preferred and Common Stock, as above mentioned.

The Reorganization Committee has arranged for the control of a majority of the capital stock of the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, and it is intended to retire the bonds secured upon the terminal properties by the issue of a 3½ per cent. terminal bond, secured upon said terminals and guaranteed, if found desirable, by the new company. Such new bonds will be based upon and restricted to the earnings of said terminal properties as they may be ascertained upon future operation.

The bonds to be sold and payments for new stock, which shall not be made by participating stockholders, have been underwritten, and the sum of $4,950,000 will thus be provided for the cash requirements as specified in said plan, and which is believed to be amply sufficient therefor.

The holders of the various securities above named may become parties to the reorganization agreement by depositing their securities in either of the following depositories:

Provident Life and Trust Co., Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank, New York; Guardian Trust Co., Chicago,

ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTIETH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1899, FOR WHICH NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT IN USUAL FORM WILL BE ISSUED.

NO DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER THAT DATE EXCEPT UPON SUCH TERMS AS THE UNDERSIGNED MAY IMPOSE.

The proposed plan has been prepared by the committee with the approval and co-operation of the holders of large amounts of the securities affected thereby, whose recommendation to their fellow security holders to promptly accept said plan will be found attached to the printed plan and agreement, which can be obtained from either of the depositories or from the undersigned.

Dated Philadelphia, August 17th, 1899.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.
A. HECKSCHER (New York),
HERMAN SIELCKEN (New York),
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM EDENBORN (Chicago),
MAX PAM (Chicago),
Committee.

LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE,
No. 117 West Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, DONNELLY & GLENNON,
Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT,
No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Counsel for Reorganization Committee.

CERTIFICATE OF ANNUAL DRAWING FOR CANCELLATION OF
PANAMA RAILROAD
Sinking Fund 6% Subsidy Bonds,

NEW YORK, Sept. 7, 1899.

This is to certify that at a drawing held this 7th day of September, 1899, in our presence, at the office of the Panama Rail Road Company, the following one hundred and twenty-nine (129) Sinking Fund 6 per cent. Subsidy Bonds of the Panama Rail Road Company, viz.:

605	960	1326	1818	2322	2663
616	961	1340	1854	2333	2663
624	981	1344	1869	2364	2675
632	991	1371	1872	2396	2685
667	1006	1426	1897	2416	2691
672	1022	1476	1934	2439	2727
716	1025	1529	1967	2453	2728
748	1040	1539	1986	2479	2755
754	1047	1563	1997	2485	2767
755	1062	1578	2003	2535	2785
767	1070	1584	2029	2551	2809
772	1126	1588	2059	2559	2822
789	1134	1605	2119	2562	2839
794	1150	1618	2164	2572	2850
837	1151	1657	2173	2585	2858
844	1176	1658	2184	2614	2881
874	1224	1698	2227	2617	2898
887	1280	1714	2245	2619	2899
914	1301	1723	2253	2648	2945
917	1302	1743	2281	2655	2968
939	1317	1786	2282	2662	2983
957	1319	1808			

were designated for redemption at the office of the Panama Rail Road Company, at par on the 1st day of November, 1899, in accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund Clause of the Trust Agreement between the Panama Rail Road Company and Messrs. G. S. Bowdoin and Geo. T. Bliss, Trustees, dated October 20, 1880.

INTEREST ON SAID BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE DAY NAMED FOR REDEMPTION.

SYLVESTER DEMING, Treasurer.
E. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

DIVIDENDS.

New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the company, payable October 4, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 11, 1899.

The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall St.,
New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.

On October 4, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Eden Musee Americain Company, (Limited.)

The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared, payable on September 15th, 1899, to stockholders of record of September 9th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from September 8th to September 29th, 1899.

FRED. VIEWEG, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks reactionary.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 7	497,383
To date this year	123,366,723
Corresponding date last year	71,278,872

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 7	$1,583,500
To date this year	$864,653,870
Corresponding date last year	$582,137,770

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 4@6 per cent.; at three months, 4½@5 per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & Fdy.	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	¾
Am. Steel Hoop	3	Pressed S. Car pf.	1¼
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. new	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Third Avenue	2½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	2⅞	U. S. Leather	¾
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	1½		
New York Air Brake	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & Wire	⅞	Int. Paper	½
Am. S. & W. pf.	1	Iowa Cent. pf.	¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅞	Keokuk & Des M.	½
Am. Tin Plate	1	Lacledé Gas	½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	¾	Long Island	5
Am. Tobacco	½	Louis. & Nash.	1¼
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	Manhattan con.	½
At., T. & S. F.	¾	Met. Street Ry.	2
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Minn. & St. L.	1¼
B'klyn Rapid Transit.	¾	Missouri Pacific	⅛
Canada South	½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Canadian Pac.	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¼
Cent. Pac., as. paid.	1	National Steel	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅞	National Steel pf.	½
Chi. Cons. Tract.	½	N. J. Central	1¼
Chi., B. & Q.	1¼	N. Y. Central	1
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Chi. & N. W.	¾	Norfolk & Western	⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅝	Nort. & West. pf.	⅛
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅝	Northern Pacific	1⅝
Chi. Term. T. pf.	1	Northern Pac. pf.	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Pacific Coast	⅞
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1	Penn. Railroad	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Col. Mid. pf.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅞
Col. South. 1st pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	¼
Col. South. 2d pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Republic I. & Steel	1¾
Consol. Gas	½	Republic I. & S. pf.	1½
Cont. Tobacco	½	Rio Grande West. pf.	¾
Delaware & Hud.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Del., L. & W.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	1⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅞	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Southern Pacific	⅞
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Federal Steel	¾	Twin City R. T. pf.	1
Federal Steel pf.	¾	Union Pacific	1¼
General Electric	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Hocking Valley	2⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Hocking Valley pf.	1⅜	Wabash pf.	½
Ill. Central	¾	Wis. Cent. pf., w. 1s.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & E. Ill. gen.	1½	Knick. Ice, Chi., 1st.	1
Chi. & N. W. S. F. 6s	5	L., E. & St. L. con. 5s.	2
Col. Mid. 1st 4s.	1½	Tenn. C. & I., De B. 6s	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	1		

Bonds Declined.

Met St. Ry. 1st	1	Ore. S. L. con. 5s	2½
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Transvaal conflicts were much hippodromed in Wall Street yesterday, as indeed they have been for a month past, and to some extent market influences followed the cable dispatches. It is the theory, much proclaimed, of bear speculators that actual hostilities between England and the Boers will have the effect of bringing business to a standstill throughout the whole world. Men of experience in commercial and industrial affairs can find no warrant for conclusions like these; in every historical precedent different conditions have developed—trade activity blessing neutral nations whenever there has been war in any quarter.

But the bear speculator is the man who talks loudest and is sturdiest with his bets in Wall Street's security market just now, and thus Stock Exchange sentiment is more or less dominated by the shouting pessimism.

In no commercial quarter is there any development discouraging, in no industrial quarter is there any development which is not encouraging; in commerce, in industry, in finance—practically everywhere—are conditions extraordinarily inspiriting. And, though for a time aggressive speculative manipulation may intrude and have influence, there can be to thinking people only one series of final results.

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Money market conditions were again yesterday under much stress of manipulation. The call rate was lifted approximately to 6 per cent. This advance was made much of by depressionist speculators, who insisted that in the firmer rate was indication of the certain approach of stringency. Bankers of consequence poohpooh this representation; such authorities see nothing in the situation warranting nervousness upon the part of any legitimate business interest, for, as they view it, loanable funds will at better rates show expansion beyond all precedent.

And suppose there is dearer money; suppose 6 per cent. is made a ruling rate—what then? Tens of millions on tens of millions are due the United States abroad. Hundreds of millions may be indeed a warranted descriptive phrase. With funds commanding higher market value here, the result must be what? What but that England and Germany will have to liquidate their debts to us. Where money is worth most money drifts. The maintenance but briefly of a 6 per cent. rate in New York would start gold imports. And therein would be cure for every one of the hysterical complaints which the forecasters of tight money are proclaiming.

Thus, because of the extraordinary and altogether unprecedented international situation—one virtually wholly in our favor—there exists small reason for worry or flurry as to money market conditions here.

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A National Treasury announcement may be soon made which will exercise favorable influence in the financial world.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.

The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL CO.
August 31, 1899.

A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on and after October 1, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 15, 1899.

The transfer books will close on September 15, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on October 2, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

S. J. LLEWELLYN, Secretary.

Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Ry. Co.

On September 12, 1899, cheques for interest due on that date on the Guaranty Trust Company's certificates of deposit for non-preferred bonds of the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Ry. Co. will be mailed to holders of record at the closing of books September 5th. Books for transfer of certificates will reopen on September 13.

GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
Depositary.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Selling orders, apparently for foreign account, were much in evidence at the opening of the Stock Exchange yesterday, London quotations showing substantial declines. On every side circulated the statement that war was during the day to be declared by England upon the Boers, and that every financial interest abroad was nervous, apprehensive even in some quarters of panic. Along with this sort of excited representation there came selling orders of consequence enough to upset quotations; and thus at the opening of the board bears gained advantages, which they held largely to the end of the day. The short interest was much extended, and that not in a few spots, but throughout the whole market. Practically every stock on the list was sold for the bear account on possibilities in the Transvaal.

In some important parts of the market there were indications tthat the fabricated scare was providing opportunities for strong interests to further accumulate stocks, and throughout the day it seemed easy to discern absorption processes—notably in the standard railway shares like Northwest, St. Paul, Rock Island, and Burlington.

In some instances it even appeared to be probable that interests ready to buy stocks were really helping reaction along, as though weakness were providing bargain opportunities.

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Russell Sage a Convert.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the most largely traded in of yesterday's stocks, approximately 38,000 shares changing hands. A fractional decline was recorded. Speculative interests are much crossed in this property. They who are strongest and most vigorous in their campaigning on the bear side are bitterly bearish, while inside interests talk complacently of coming strength which will lift quotations largely. In this list of insiders are cool calculators like Anthony N. Brady, D. O. Mills, and Anson R. Flower. Some of these gentlemen—to their friends—talk even confidently of 150 as an approaching quotation. Incidentally, Russell Sage (hitherto an outspoken bear upon the property) figures that the Brooklyn company ought from this time forward to be a 6 per cent. dividend earner. Such an estimate from such an authority has more than ordinary consequence, for Mr. Sage is not much of a dreamer in local transit calculations. To him more than to any other influence was due the reduction in Manhattan Elevated dividends.

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Curious Optimism.

One of the odd features in yesterday's market appeared in extraordinary transactions in Leather Trust common stock, nearly 30,000 shares being traded in at a fractional advance. Curious tales circulate as to Leather Trust affairs, most of them being suggestive of such changes as used to take place in days when Aladdin's lamp was in working order. Leather Trust preferred dividends piled up for years unpaid are an accumulation liability against the property's revenues, and still those preferred shares with all their claims for uncollected earnings sell at three-quarters of their face value. Under such circumstances it might seem strange anywhere else than in Wall Street that $62,000,000 of subordinate common stock could have advancing valuation.

It is much recited that leather trade conditions improve, that Leather Trust profits are finally becoming substantial, that current Leather Trust preferred dividends may even be earned, but not in one quarter or even in faintest undertone is there suggestion that the tens of millions of Leather Trust common bonus stock is any better off or worth any more now than hitherto. Yet it has recently doubled in market value.

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What "Settlement" May Bring.

Sugar Trust shares, active yesterday and not much changed, seem likely soon to reflect new influences. An enlarged Sugar Trust, a newly established Coffee Trust, may be accomplishments much closer at hand than Wall Street generally calculates.

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The Old Yankee Favorite.

Boston has formed a new pool in Atchison preferred shares. Thomas W. Lawson is at the head of it. And as incidental to the accumulation of stock, Mr. Lawson's brokers were yesterday hammering quotations as hard as they could, a decline of about a point being recorded. Mr. Lawson himself is talking "par for Atchison preferred before New Year's." This may mean 75 or 80 anyhow.

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A New Jersey Central Magnate.

John Jacob Astor is credited with having become the largest individual stockholder in Jersey Central, and to Mr. Astor is ascribed the deal which promises to give Jersey Central control of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western system.

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Valuable All of a Sudden.

Amusing features in yesterday's market were contributed by some of the industrial manipulators. American Car and Foundry shares, for example, were traded in to the extent of over 10,000 shares, and Steel Hoop Trust shares were twice as active. One rose between 1 and 2 points, and the other double that much. All of a sudden the investment public seemed nervously crowding to the bargain counter. The item of brokerage commissions may not be the least of charges in the annual expense accounts of some of our conspicuous Stock Exchange trust stocks.

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Standard Oil in the Market.

Practically all of the important Granger shares reacted somewhat in yesterday's market. Northwestern yielded nearly a point, though its preferred stock rose about 3 points; Rock Island was off about 1½ points, Omaha a point, Burlington over a point, and St. Paul a fraction. In practically every instance, however, sales for the short account brought about the recessions. Not a single genuinely discouraging factor appeared. Recent sales of St. Paul and Northwest stock for Standard Oil account are reported to have been taken back this week at higher prices than were obtained in recent liquidation.

Standard Oil authorities, lately bullish on Consolidated Gas, have turned about.

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Mr. Huntington's Plans Explained.

Conferences touching Southern Pacific affairs were held in Wall Street yesterday, Mr. C. P. Huntington's plans for the company's welfare being disclosed to banking associates. Semi-official assurances are to the effect that Southern Pacific's earnings are now at a rate beyond 5 per cent. upon the company's capital stock.

One important group of financiers largely interested in Southern Pacific is also in Minneapolis and St. Louis securities, and a movement in both the common and preferred shares of that railroad is being arranged.

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One Day of Rest.

Tennessee Coal was comparatively quiet in yesterday's market, neither editors from California nor Generals from Ohio getting new excruciation. Wall Street hears many interesting tales of endeavors upon the part of financiers from Dobbs Ferry to Lawrence, L. I., seeking "private settlements," but in so far as general market indications go there seems small change in the unhappy state of those speculators who decided to whirl Tennessee Coal into a panic when not so very long ago it was at 75 and 80—40 points or so below where it is now. The company is earning dividends. That is something which isn't being done by a lot of other coal and iron properties boosted by speculators who, unable to talk about their merits, are very sure that Colorado Fuel and Hocking Coal and the rest ought to go booming because through good management Tennessee Coal and Iron is redeemed.

NEW ENGLAND PROSPERITY.

That New England is enjoying its full share of the prosperity which has come upon the country has been borne out time and again by the reports which have come from that section. It is not surprising, therefore, though none the less gratifying, to hear these reports substantiated by so excellent and conservative an authority as J. A. Williams of Boston, a well-known capitalist and financier. Mr. Williams says:

"New England is sharing in the present prosperity. Her cotton industries are doing well. The manufacturers are selling their goods, and there is no accumulation. The woolen industries are very much improved and are thriving and prospering. The shoe business, which is largely a Boston industry, is also prospering.

"But that is not all. These industries are not only prospering, but they are substantially healthful and sound. The people are fully employed, and the rewards of labor are good and sufficient. The workingmen are being well paid and the distributions of labor are large.

"I do not see a cloud on the horizon—unless it be one created by the coming Presidential election, due to the feeling of sensitive and conservative people when anything tending to affect the currency or the monetary condition of the country is concerned. Of course no one believes that the silver cry will be a permanent factor in politics, but nevertheless it may have some influence. However, it is certain that we now have a most prosperous business condition with us.

"As to money, there is nothing to be apprehended in relation to any talk of stringency. As a matter of fact, in my opinion, this talk of scarce money has been magnified by the short interest. It may be, indeed it is likely, that there will be an advance of rates, but that will be attributed not so much to a scarcity of money as to the fact that the money is needed by our growing and expanding industries.

"If rates advanced 1 per cent., my inference would be that the industries of the country had caused that advance, and the result would be increased prosperity. High money, in other words, may rather be a sign of good than of bad times."

HOW EUROPE VIEWS US.

Each day the evidences multiply that Europe is coming more and more to look with favorable eyes upon this country for investment purposes, and that European money is surely and steadily finding its way here, where it may be placed to profitable advantage. Such was the testimony of President Weir of the Adams Express Company on his return from a trip abroad, and such is the testimony, also, of J. Durham, who is largely interested in American enterprises in Europe and who is now in this country for a few weeks. Mr. Durham says:

"Everything American is in the ascendant in Europe, as a corollary to our success in the Spanish-American war. It is a curious thing that success in one department tends to success in others, and the success of the American arms in the recent war has not been without its incidental success, as it were. It certainly has called the attention of the financial people of Europe much more closely to the affairs and possibilities of the United States.

"There has never been a better feeling abroad about the strength and solvency of American securities than to-day. The situation in regard to silver may temporarily obstruct some transactions, but beyond that I venture to predict there will be found an increasing demand from Europe for investments here.

"This demand, already begun, will be stimulated by the ease of money on the other side of the water. This applies, of course, to Continental centres, except Paris, where the excitement and uncertainty as to the political outlook has had the effect of driving money to other centres—notably Brussels and London. Paris, however, has never been a centre in the way of promoting enterprises. It is rather a meeting place. This is due to the large stamp payment on every share brought out on the Paris Bourse, which practically prohibits the promotion of securities in Paris, the idea being to keep the French money in France.

"The future for us in Europe, particularly in our industrials, is very hopeful for another reason, and that is that the Europeans are beginning to understand that in the event of serious European entanglements or wars, they would nevertheless have a reasonably safe and comparatively undisturbed field in America.

"Of course there is some anxiety felt as to our position on the silver question, but not nearly so much as some time ago. The belief over there seems to be that silver as an issue will be made subsidiary to the anti-expansion question.

"It should be remembered that the relations between the United States and Great Britain, for example, have recently changed and are changing. Formerly this country was forced to draw millions from Europe. But that is not so much the case now. We are more and more becoming independent, with the result that the one-time foreign lender, instead of the borrower, is now become the solicitous party. Europe is no longer the financial dictator it was. It is now anxious to lend and to invest—nor will we have to plead for a continuance of this encouraging state of affairs.

"Americans should never forget that there is a large field on the Continent, and that there are thousands upon thousands of small investors ready to come in on the least encouragement."

ARIZONA PROGRESS.

The annual report of the Santa Fé, Prescott and Phoenix Railway for the year ending June 30 shows:

	1899.
Gross earnings	$875,288
Operating expenses	455,285
Net earnings	$420,003
Other income	10,954
Total income	$430,957
Rentals	11,886
Balance	$419,071
Interest on first mortgage bonds	247,000
Surplus	$172,071

The increase in gross earnings for the year is nearly 15 per cent. A considerable part of the increase in operating expenses is due to disbursements for additions, betterments, and other permanent improvements, and for a reserve renewal fund. The amount of such extraordinary expenses charged to operation during the year was $52,000. The surplus shown in the statement is available for interest on the second mortgage income bonds, which now take $148,000 annually. The Legislature of Arizona has exempted the road from taxes for twenty years. The balance sheet shows current assets of $440,000, against current liabilities of $305,000, neither materials and supplies nor permanent investments in securities being included among the assets. The construction account has been closed.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

The edition of Poor's Manual of Railroads for 1899, the thirty-second annual number, is now in press, and will be ready for delivery in about ten days. It contains abstracts of all railroad reports issued up to Aug. 20, 1899.

According to the statistical exhibits contained in the introduction to the work, the length of steam railroads in the United States on Dec. 31, 1898, was 186,810 miles, a net increase of 2,219 miles in the year. Although there were 3,199 miles of new railroad constructed in 1898, sundry deductions, due chiefly to the abandonment of roads built in previous years, aggregating 980 miles, caused the low net increase in the year.

The heaviest construction of the year was in the Southwestern group of States, in which no less than 912 miles were built, Arkansas having to its credit 224 miles, Texas 180 miles, New Mexico 159 miles, Missouri 132 miles, and Oklahoma Territory 120 miles. The importance of the work in this section can be more readily comprehended when compared with the records of greatest construction in other groups and in other years since 1890.

A CHICAGO VIEW.

The per capita circulation in the United States at the beginning of this month is larger than ever before in the financial history of the country. With all these evidences of extending trade and an extraordinarily favorable condition of the finances of the country, not only does the maintenance of present values seem to be assured, but also the establishment of a still higher level.

The more conservative investment issues are being absorbed and the supply in the market steadily diminished. We are now witnessing a process of adjustment of prices to reasonable relations. Many of the more popular shares have attained what seems to be a full limit of their intrinsic worth, while numerous low-priced and inactive issues have been neglected until recently. In the long period of depression these stocks fell to very low marks, practically out of public consideration.

The average price of twenty-five active stocks at the beginning of this month was 103⅜, against 101½, the lowest average in August 103¾, the highest last month, and 102¼ at the end of July. The highest price of the year was 107⅝, in April, and the lowest 93, in January. The lowest average in 1898 was 72½, and in the silver panic of 1896, 55½. The range by years has been as follows:

Year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.
1899	107⅝	93	14⅝
1898	92⅞	72½	19⅜
1897	86⅛	64¾	21⅜
1896	72¼	55½	17⅞
1895	77⅞	63¾	14¼
1894	72⅞	64½	8⅜
1893	83⅞	54⅝	34⅛
1892	89¾	84⅞	47⅞
1891	84⅝	70½	14⅛
1890	90	64⅞	20⅛

—A. O. Slaughter & Co.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Intimations that dealings in the Distilling Company of America stocks will soon be transferred from the outside market to the Stock Exchange.

Authority given Chicago and Alton Directors to issue $40,000,000 3 per cent. gold bonds for refunding purposes and $15,000,000 bonds provisionally for the acquirement of additions to the system.

Increase of $357,053 in Great Northern's gross earnings for August, making an increase of $707,335 since July 1.

No change in the Bank of England rate of discount.

New Central Pacific securities expected to be ready for delivery before the 1st of October.

Statement of the London Board of Trade showing an increase in imports during August of $3,489,200 and an increase in exports of $2,072,500.

Increase of 25.90 per cent. in net earnings of the Grand Rapids Gas Light Company for the month of August.

Upward movement in American Steel Hoop shares, both here and in Chicago, based on the reported heavy earnings of the company.

According to Pittsburg advices, all indications point to an increasing shortage in iron and steel supplies, amounting to an actual famine.

Production of anthracite coal for August officially placed at 4,257,000 tons, against an output of 3,788,000 tons in the same month last year.

Surplus of $107,150 shown by "Big Four" for July, an increase of $39,653 over the same period in 1898.

Heavy orders for new cars placed by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern and the Northwestern.

A Director of the National Steel given as authority for the statement that the company's entire product is sold ahead for a full year.

New low record price for coffee made on the Coffee Exchange, October contracts selling at 4.40 cents, against 4.55, the previous lowest figures.

MONEY A

which 600 shares changed hands. It ended the day at 96¼ bid, a fractional net loss. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	...	1⅞
New Amsterdam	...	2
New Amsterdam pf	32½	34½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	58½	59½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	31	33
American Agricultural Chemical pf	80½	81½
American Wool Goods	25½	27
American Wool Goods pf	56¾	57
Beet Sugar	83½	84
Beet Sugar pf	29	30
Distilling Company of America	78	80
Distilling Company of America pf	19⅞	20½
Electric Axle Light & Power	60½	63
Electric Boat	6½	...
Electric Boat pf	22½	25
Havana Commercial	42	47
Havana Commercial pf	27	28
International Pump	67½	69
International Pump pf	24	26
National Gramophone, ex div	73	75
National Salt	84	85
National Salt pf	45	48
National Tube	75	76¾
National Tube pf	42	45
Otis Elevator	100	105
Otis Elevator pf	36	38
Royal Baking Powder pf	101	103
Rubber Goods Mfg	100	100½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf., ex div	33	34
Sloss-Sheffield subs	87½	88½
Sloss-Sheffield	96	...
Sloss-Sheffield pf	30	57
Standard Oil Trust, ex div	475	477
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div	473	475
Union Steel & Chain	31½	32½
Union Steel & Chain pf	73½	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	96¼	96⅝
American Air Power	...	96¼
Asphalt Company of America	56	60
British Columbia Copper	18	18¼
Chicago & Alton sub	11	11¼
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i	112	112½
Electric Vehicle	97	178½
Electric Vehicle pf	105	106
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	115	125
Flemington Coal & Coke	1¾	2
General Carriage	29	30
Illinois Transportation 5s	34	36
*Markeen Copper	4¼	5
Mexican 5s	11	12
New England Transportation	100½	100¾
New York Gas & Electric 4s	9½	10
New York Gas & Electric 5s	92½	92¾
New York Transportation	105	106
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E	22½	23
St. Louis subs	23	24
St. Louis common, when issued	7⅞	8¼
St. Louis preferred, when issued	139	140
St. Louis 4s, when issued	29	35
Tennessee Copper	90	94
Trust Company of America	54¼	55¼
†Union Copper	95¾	96¼
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.	25	35

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	189¾	190
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	37	38
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	98¼	98½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	123¾	124
Broadway Surface 2d	179½	180
Brooklyn City Railroad	225	227
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	76¼	76⅝
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	108	108½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	60¾	60¾
Buffalo Street Railway stock	113	81¾
Buffalo Street Railway con	102	82¼
Central Park, N. & E. River	115	124
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	35⅝	36½
Chicago Union Traction pf	85	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	106½	108¾
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	...
Kings County Electric	310	...
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	200	...
Lehigh Valley	170	...
Lehigh Valley, when issued	169	...
Metropolitan Street Railway	200	...
Nassau Electric pf	115	...
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	...
North Jersey Street Railway	80	...
Second Avenue Railroad	180	...
Second Avenue Railroad consols	180	...
Sixth Avenue Railroad	180	...
Syracuse Rapid Transit	115	...
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	90	...
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	110	...
Union Railway stock	75	...
United Traction, Providence	68½	...
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	13⅜	...
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	41½	...

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	36½	39
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	95½	96¼
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	57	...
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91½	93
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	31¼	32
Union Ferry	112	112¼
Union Ferry bonds	45¾	46¼
	103¾	...

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	79½	81
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	107¼	107½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	66	...
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	106	106¼
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. Y	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	43	45
Essex & Hudson Gas	89½	90
Fort Wayne Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	63	65
Indianapolis Gas	75	78
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	110	115
Lafayette Gas Co	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	65	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	68
Mutual Gas of New York	260	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	31	32
New England Gas & Coke bonds	85	86
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	109	112
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co. 5s	102½	103½
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	55	56
Ohio & Indiana	107	109
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	45	...
St. Joseph (Mo.)	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	42	45
St. Paul Gas stock	93	95
St. Paul Gas bonds	63	65
Standard Gas, New York	91	92
Standard Gas, New York, pf	112	115
Standard Gas 1st	134	138
Syracuse Gas stock	116	118
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	8	15
Western Gas	...	80
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	102	103

Industrials.

American Ginning	...	20½
American Typefounders	20	22
Anderson Tobacco Company	51	55
Barney & Smith	10	12
Barney & Smith bonds	22	25
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire	105	107
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire pf	20	21
Cramps' Shipyard	55	60
General Chemical	70	77
General Chemical pf	50	65
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	50	101
Hudson River Telephone	96	99
Lorillard Company pf	112	116
Standard Coupler	116	117
Trenton Potteries	35	40
Trenton Potteries pf	7	14
Union Typewriter	45	55
Union Typewriter 1st pf	29½	30½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	115	118
Worthington Pump pf	120	122
	108	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	117½
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66
United States Flour Milling	50	...
United States Flour Milling pf	70	...

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
200	Am. Car & F... 19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
190	Am. Steel & W.. 57⅞	57⅞	57	57
11,380	Am. Sugar Ref.. 155⅝	156½	154⅜	155¼
200	Am. Tobacco.... 128⅜	128⅜	128¼	128¾
2,770	At., T. & S. F.. 22	22	21⅞	22
22,010	Brook. R. T.... 65⅝	65⅝	64⅝	64⅝
220	Chee. & Ohio.... 104½	104½	103¼	103¾
6,080	Chi., B. & Q.... 28⅝	28⅝	27⅝	28
7,280	Chi., M. & St. P. 135¾	136¼	134¾	134⅞
1,630	Chi., R. I. & P.. 119½	120	119¼	119¾
30	Col. F. I..... 60⅝	60⅝	59	59
10	Col. Mid pf..... 26	26	26	26
190	Cont. Tobacco.... 46⅝	47	46⅜	46⅜
900	Federal Steel.... 61⅝	61⅝	60⅝	60¾
30	Federal Steel pf. 82	82	81¾	81¾
80	Int. Paper..... 166	166	166	166
1,020	Louis. & Nash.... 31¾	31¾	30	31¾
1,040	Manhattan 81¾	81¾	80⅜	80⅞
100	Mo., K. & T. pf. 113	114½	113	113⅝
1,330	Mo. Pacific 43¾	43¾	42	42
50	N. Y. Central.... 138⅞	138⅞	138¼	138¼
110	Norfolk & West.. 26¼	26½	25⅝	26
1,010	Nor. Pac. 55½	55½	54	54
40	Nor. Pac. pf..... 77⅝	77⅝	76⅞	76¾
550	Pacific Mail 46½	46½	46¼	46¼
10	People's Gas 119½	119½	118¾	118¾
780	Reading 1st pf.. 75⅝	75⅝	75⅛	75⅜
300	Rep. Iron & S.... 32¾	32¾	29¾	30⅛
660	Southern Pac.... 37⅝	38¼	37½	37¾
70	Southern Ry. pf.. 12⅝	13	12¾	13
130	South. Ry. pf.... 55⅝	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝
1,490	Tenn. C. & I.... 112⅝	112⅝	109¾	110¼
1,380	Union Pac. 47¾	47¾	46⅝	46⅝
660	Union Pac. pf.... 80⅝	80⅝	80	80
1,400	U. S. Leather.... 10¼	11¼	10¼	11⅛
60	U. S. Leather pf. 75⅝	76⅜	75⅜	76⅛
50	West. Union 89	89⅛	89	89⅛
64,750				

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$11,000	Am. Gas 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	
Gold reserve	$279,365,063
Net silver	251,618,132
United States notes in the Treasury	3,755,940
Treasury notes of 1890	17,098,419
Total receipts this day	814,401
Total receipts this month	2,127,310
Total receipts this year	9,551,488
Total expenditures this day	107,589,887
Total expenditures this month	1,755,000
Total expenditures this year	9,508,000
Deposits in National banks	111,686,402
Silver bullion	81,591,707
National bank notes received for redemption	736,549
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	117,745
Customs	961,978
Miscellaneous	1,140,468
	$4,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Sept. 7, 1899.

	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	18⅛	18½	1,303	Am. Car & Foundry	17⅝	19⅜	17⅜	18½	+1½
	66⅜	67¼	5,925	Am. Car & Found. pf	67	68⅝	66½	66½	+ ¼
	44	44¼	1,700	American Cotton Oil	44½	44⅞	44¼	44¼	- ⅛
	94	94½	92	Am. Cotton Oil pf	93⅝	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜	.....
	51	52	80	Am. Linseed pf	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	.....
	150	155	50	American Express	152	152	152	152	.....
	66	67	100	Am. Malting Co. pf	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	+ ⅛
	41⅜	41¼	1,555	Am. Smelt. & Ref	41½	42	41	41½	.....
	91	91¾	985	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	91½	91½	90⅝	91¼	- ¼
	56¾	57	6,425	American Steel & Wire	57⅝	57⅝	56⅝	57⅛	- ⅛
	98½	99	420	Am. Steel & Wire pf	98⅝	98⅝	98¼	98½	- ⅛
	155¼	156	22,880	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	155½	156⅝	154⅜	155⅝	- ⅛
	119	121	56	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	121½	121¼	121¼	121¼	.....
	55½	55⅝	11,145	Anaconda Copper	55⅝	56	54⅝	55½	+ ⅛
	42	42½	1,470	American Tin Plate	42½	42⅝	42	42	- ⅛
	25	87	240	American Tin Plate pf	90	90	89½	89½	- ½
	128⅜	128½	19,830	American Tobacco	128½	129	128	128½	- ⅜
	85⅞	86	2,875	American Steel Hoop	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	- ½
	39½	40	350	Am. Steel Hoop pf	41¼	41¼	38¾	41¼	.....
	21½	21¾	4,060	Ann. Arbor pf	86½	86½	85	86	+1
	64⅝	64¾	19,185	At., T. & S. F	40	40	39½	39½	- 1⅛
	53⅞	53½	420	At., T. & S. F. pf	22¼	22¼	21½	21½	- ⅝
	72¾	73	1,126	Baltimore & Ohio	65⅝	65⅞	64½	64⅝	- 1⅛
	9	9¼	1,420	Baltimore & Ohio pf	54	54	53¾	53½	- ⅛
	103⅝	103⅞	36,802	B. & O. S. W. pf., t. r	73	73½	73	73	- ⅛
	18⅝	19	740	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
	82½	86	70	Buff., Roch. & P. pf	104⅞	104⅞	103½	103⅞	+ ⅜
	53⅞	200	200	Canada Southern	19	19	18¾	18¾	- ¼
	57⅜	58	500	Canadian Pacific	82	82	82	82	.....
	28¼	28½	500	Cent. Pac., ass'd pd	54	54½	54	54	- ½
	58¾	59	2,385	Chesapeake & Ohio	96⅜	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜	- ⅛
	28½	29	1,500	Chicago Con. Traction	28½	28½	28	28	- ½
	50	51	7,640	Chi. Bur. & Quincy	58¾	58¾	57⅞	57⅞	- 1
	135	136	800	Chicago & East. Ill	135¾	135¾	134⅞	134⅞	- ⅞
	97¼	97½	200	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	- 1¼
	132	132½	3,800	Chicago Great West	132	132⅝	132	132⅜	+ ⅛
	16⅝	16⅞	110	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	16⅝	16⅞	16	16¼	+ ⅛
	84½	84¾	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	84½	84½	84½	84½	+ ⅛
	43⅜	43½	700	Chi. Gr. West., deb	43⅜	43⅜	42	42	- ⅛
	96½	96	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis	42	42	42	42	-2⅛
	10	10	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	96	96	96	96¼	- ¼
	41½	41¾	27,580	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	10	10	9½	10	.....
	135¾	136	612	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	41¼	41¼	41¼	41½	.....
	135⅞	136	595	Chicago & Northw	135¾	135¾	134¼	134⅜	- ¾
	178⅜	178⅝	110	Chicago & Northw. pf	178⅜	178⅝	178⅜	178½	+ ⅛
	170¼	171	7,310	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	171½	171¾	170¾	171	+ ⅛
	210⅞	211	100	Chicago Term. Trans	210⅞	210⅞	210⅞	210⅞	+ ⅛
	119½	120	250	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	119½	119½	118½	118½	-2⅛
	14⅛	14⅜	2,320	C., C., C. & St. L	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	-1⅛
	44½	44⅝	100	C., C. C. & St. L. pf	44½	44⅝	44¼	44½	- ⅛
	58	58¼	300	Cleve., Lor. & W	58	58¼	57½	57½	- ⅛
	99⅝	99⅝	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+ ⅛
	44	44	8,050	Col. Coal & Iron Dev	44	44	44	44	- ⅛
	2⅜	2⅝	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	-1
	60	60½	215	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	60½	60½	58¼	58¼	- ⅛
	125½	126	2,635	Colorado Midland	8	8	8	8	- ⅛
	8	8	500	Colorado Midland pf	26½	26½	25¼	25¼	- ⅛
	26½	26¾	145	Colorado Southern	51½	51½	51¼	51¼	- ⅛
	51½	51¾	395	Col. Southern 1st pf	47	47	47	47	- ⅛
	47	47	1,570	Col. Southern 2d pf	17	17	16¾	16¾	- ⅛
	17	17	680	Col. & H. C. & Iron	20	20½	18⅝	19½	- ⅛
	20	20½	100	Consolidated Gas	189¾	189¾	189¼	189¼	- ½
	189¾	190	3,465	Consolidated Ice	38	38	38	38	.....
	38	38	885	Continental Tobacco	46¾	47⅛	46¾	46¾	- ⅛
	46¾	47⅛	1,710	Continental Tobac. pf	98½	99	98½	98½	- ⅛
	98½	98½	900	Delaware & Hudson	124½	125¼	123½	124	- ½
	124½	125	800	Del., Lack. & West	180¾	180¾	180	180	- ½
	180	180	2,063	Denver & R. G	22½	22½	22¾	22¾	- ⅛
	22¼	22½	100	Denver & R. G. pf	76½	76½	76	76¼	- ⅛
	76¼	76⅝	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	20	20	20	20	- ⅛
	20	20	100	Dul., S. S. & At	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	-1⅛
	5⅜	5⅝	100	Erie 1st pf	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅜
	38¾	38¾	8,480	Erie 2d pf	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
	19½	19½	1,530	Federal Steel	61½	61½	60¼	60¼	- ¾
	61½	61½	400	Federal Steel pf	82¾	82¾	81½	81½	- ¾
	82¾	82¾	500	General Electric	124	124	123½	123½	- ¾
	124	124	248	Glucose Sugar Ref	64½	64½	64⅜	64⅜	- ⅛
	64½	64¾	1,679	Great Northern pf	165½	165½	165¼	165½	+ ¼
	115	116	690	H. B. Claflin Co	115	115	115	115	.....
	37	37	1,418	Hocking Valley	37	37	34½	34½	- ⅝
	65⅝	65⅝	3,395	Hocking Valley pf	65⅝	65⅝	64⅝	64⅝	-2⅞
	115	115	100	Illinois Central	115	115	114½	114½	-1⅝
	31½	31¾	310	International Paper	31¾	31¾	30	31	.....
	14	14	100	International Silver	14	14	13⅜	13⅜	- ⅛
	14	14	600	Iowa Central	14	14	14	14	.....
	58	58	125	Iowa Central pf	58	58	57½	57½	- ⅛
	10¼	10½	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	- ⅛
	4½	4½	5	Keokuk & D. M	4½	4½	4½	4½	- ⅛
	20	21½	25	Keokuk & D. M. pf	21½	21½	21½	21½	- ⅛
	66	66½	700	Lacled Gas	66	66¼	66	66¼	- ⅛
	79	80½	100	Lake Erie & West. pf	80	80	80	80	- ½
	65	70	215	Long Island	65	65	65	65	.....
	80¾	80¼	7,110	Louisville & Nashville	81¾	81¾	80⅝	80⅝	- ⅝
	113⅞	114¼	8,430	Manhattan Con	114¼	114½	113⅛	114	- ⅛
	21⅝	22½	600	Met. W. S. El. of Chi	22¼	22¼	22	22	- ½
	69	69	32	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	68	68	68	68	.....
	208¾	209	1,750	Met. Street Railway	210¼	210½	208	208	- ⅛
	14⅞	15½	1,210	Mexican Central	15	15	14⅝	15	- ⅛
	5¼	5¼	1,300	Mexican National ctfs	5¼	5⅜	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
	111	111	200	Michigan Central	111	111	111	111	.....
	75¾	76¼	7,100	Minn. & St. Louis	75¾	76¼	75¼	75¼	- ⅛
	68¼	68¾	600	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf	67	68¼	67	68¼	- ⅛
	14	14	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	14	14	13¾	13¾	- ⅛
	43½	43½	5,840	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	43½	43½	41¾	41¾	- ⅝
	48¾	48¾	5,320	Missouri Pacific	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¼	- ⅛
	182	182	300	Mobile & Ohio	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¼	- ⅛
	47⅝	47¾	14	Morris & Essex	182	182	182	182	.....
	99⅞	100	200	National Biscuit Co	47⅝	47⅝	47⅜	47⅜	- ⅛
	19	19	300	National Biscuit Co. pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	- ⅛
	82	82	15	National Lead Co	19	19	18¾	18¾	- ¼
	82	82	185	National Lead Co. pf	31½	31½	31	31½	.....
	144	144	1,100	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs	111½	111½	111½	111½	.....
	28⅜	28⅝	1,420	National Steel	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	.....
	56⅝	56⅝	5,665	National Steel pf	56⅝	56⅝	56	56	- ⅛
	98¾	98¾	8,665	New Jersey Central	98¾	98¾	98	98	- ½
	119½	119½	1,950	N. Y. Air Brake	119½	119½	118¼	118¾	- ½
	162½	162½	300	N. Y. Air Brake, rights	162½	162½	162½	162½	+ ½
	15	15	2,740	New York Central	15	15	15	15	- ⅛
	138⅜	138⅜	350	N. Y., Ont. & St. L	138⅜	138⅜	138	138	- ⅛
	14¼	14½	4,850	N. Y., Ont. & West	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½	- ⅛
	27	27	2,345	Norfolk & Western	27	27	26¾	26¾	- ⅛
	26⅜	26⅜	1,615	Norfolk & Western pf	26⅜	26⅜	25⅝	25⅝	- ⅛
	71	71⅜	1,071	North American	71	71⅜	71	71	- ⅛
	12⅝	12⅝	1,482	Northern Pacific	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	- ⅛
	55	55¼	1,090	Northern Pacific pf	55	55¼	54	54⅜	- ⅛
	77	77⅜	8,910	Pacific Coast	77	77⅜	77	77⅜	- ⅛
	47	47	1,550	Pacific Mail	47	47	46¼	46¼	- ⅛
	46⅝	47	14,015	Pennsylvania R. R	46⅝	47	46⅜	46⅜	- ⅛
	135½	135½	7,310	People's Gas, Chicago	135½	135½	135	135	- ⅛
	119½	119½	900	P., C., C. & St. Louis	119½	119½	118⅝	118⅝	- ⅛
	76¾	76¾	1,450	Pressed Steel Car	76¾	76¾	74⅞	75	- ⅛
	59⅝	60	1,071	Pressed Steel Car pf	59⅝	60	59⅝	59⅝	- ⅛
	90	91	1,482	Pull. Pal. Car Co	90	91	90	91	+1⅛
	166	168	1,090	Reading	166	168	164	164	- ¼
	22¾	23	8,910	Reading 1st pf	23	23	22¾	22¾	- ⅛
	61½	61⅞	1,550	Reading 2d pf	61½	61⅞	60⅝	60⅝	- ⅛
	33⅝	33⅝	14,015	Republic Iron & Steel	33⅝	33⅝	32¼	32½	- ⅛
	31½	32¼	900	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	32¼	32¼	29¾	30	- ⅛
	76¾	76¾	100	Rio Grande West. pf	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	- ⅛
	82½	82½	400	St. J. & G. I	82½	82½	82½	82½	- ⅛
	5⅝	5⅝	200	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	- ⅛
	51	51¼	350	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	51	51¼	51	51¼	- ⅛
	16	16	16	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	16	16	16	16	- ⅛
	36⅝	36⅝	3,325	St. Louis Southw	36⅝	36⅝	36¼	36¼	- ⅛
	16⅜	16⅜	100	St. Louis Southw. pf	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	- ⅛
	37½	38¼	100	St. Paul & Duluth pf	37½	38¼	36½	36½	- ⅛
	100⅞	100⅞	100	St. Paul & Omaha	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	- ⅛
	123	123	16,615	Southern Pacific	123	123	123	123	- ⅛
	37½	37½	1,600	Southern Railway	37½	37½	37¼	37¼	- ⅛
	12⅝	12⅝	4,735	Southern Railway pf	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	- ⅛
	55⅝	55⅝	15	Standard R. & T	55⅝	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	- ⅛
	8¼	8¼	15,235	Tenn. Coal & Iron	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	- ⅛
	113	113	1,100	Texas Pacific	113	113	109	112¼	- ⅛
	20⅝	20⅝	200	Third Avenue	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	- ⅛
	188	190	435	Twin City R. T. pf	188	190	188	190	- ⅛
	137	137	11,605	Union Pacific	137	137	137	137	- ⅛
	47⅛	47⅜	10,179	Union Pacific pf	47⅛	48¼	46¼	46¼	- ⅛
	80⅝	80⅝	1,300	Union Bag & Paper	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	- ⅛
	32¼	32¼	1,530	Union Bag & Paper pf	32¼	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	- ⅛
	84½	85½	29,540	United States Leather	84½	84½	84½	84½	- ⅛
	11	11⅛	3,470	U. S. Leather pf	11	11⅛	10¼	11	- ⅛
	115¼	115¾	970	United States Rubber	75¾	76⅝	75	76⅝	+ ⅝
	117	117	100	U. S. Rubber pf	49½	49½	49	49	- ⅛
	7⅝	7⅞	210	Wabash	116¼	116¾	116¼	116¼	- ⅛
	22⅜	22⅜	310	Wabash pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	- ⅛
	80½	80½	750	Western Union Tel	23	23	22¾	22¾	- ⅛
	12⅝	12½	3,620	Wheeling & L. E	89	89	88¾	88¾	- ¼
	60

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Sales and Auction Room Dealings—Another Rumor About the Astor Holdings.

S. B. Goodale & Son, in conjunction with W. J. Roome, have sold for Elizabeth Shaffer to Charles N. Gilbert the four-story dwelling 27 West Twenty-fourth Street, 25 by 98.9. New Rochelle property is given in part payment.

Negotiations are on for the sale of the plot, 212 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 357 feet west of Fifth Avenue, by Edmund Coffin, to a builder. Samuel Goldsticker, the broker in the transaction, said that contracts will probably be signed to-day.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Charles J. F. Decker the four-story building 176 Eldridge Street, 23 by 89.10.

B. C. & F. T. Barry have sold for Mrs. Mary J. Cannis to M. Greene the three-story dwelling 56 East Ninety-first Street.

P. Tecumseh Sherman denied yesterday that he had sold the dwelling 61 West Seventy-first Street. This is the house in which Gen. W. T. Sherman died, in 1891.

The latest rumor in regard to the holdings of William Waldorf Astor is that they will be acquired by the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, or, at least, be involved in a funding operation conducted by that company. In this connection, it is said, the departure of Henry Morgenthau for Europe last Saturday is highly significant. Before leaving, however, he expressed little confidence in Mr. Astor's reported eagerness to sell, and yesterday an official of the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company said that, so far as he knew, there is no foundation for the rumor referred to.

Annie Catz is the buyer of the seven-story flat 633 East Ninth Street, 80 by 92, recently sold through Broker S. Fine.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

310 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 26 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, Kirchoff & Brown.....$22,750

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

474 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 17.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Fannie Falk 11,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, H. M. Gescheidt, referee, 141 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 337.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 15.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,435.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James P. Keenan, referee, 1,056 Intervale Avenue, east side, 111.6 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 21.6 by 100, three-story front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,338.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 2,001 Anthony Avenue, southwest corner of Bush Street, 22.2 by 90 by 21 by 97.11, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,584.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, north side, 100 feet east of Washington Avenue, for five five-story brick flats, 25.6 by 86.10 and 24.10 by 92.8; Charles H. Beer of 317 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Neville & Baggs, architects; cost, $127,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 25 feet east of Kelly Street, for six two-story and basement brick dwellings, 20 by 50; G. F. Johnson & Sons, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $33,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 25 feet east of Kelly Street, for six two-story and basement brick dwellings, 20 by 50; G. F. Johnson & Sons, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $33,000.

Nos. 547 and 549 West Twenty-eighth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 30 by 56; J. N. Wells's Sons of 191 Ninth Avenue, owners; L. F. Heinecke, architect; cost, $700.

Ryer Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a two-story and basement frame dwelling, 20 by 45; Mrs. A. Meucher of 233 East Fourth Street, owner; Oscar Lavinson of 39 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Seventy-second Street, south side, 175 feet west of West End Avenue, for a four and five story brick dwelling, 25 by 65; William E. Diller of 62 West Sixty-ninth Street, owner; G. A. Schellenger, architect; cost, $75,000.

Alterations.

No. 41 West Twenty-eighth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; estate of M. O. Roberts of 2 Wall Street, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 608 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone factory; John Wieners, owner; H. Drosser of 93 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 579 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a three-story frame tenement; S. Fischer of 582 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; L. Falk, architect; cost, $500.

No. 1,088 Washington Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling and store; W. H. Royne of 231 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, owner; L. Falk, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 228 and 230 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, to a one-story brick church, 43.8 by 110; Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady Queen of Angels, premises, owner; A. H. Blankenstein of 122 East Ninety-eighth Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 2,057 Valentine Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; H. Metzler of 2,143 Wales Avenue, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 211 and 213 West Twentieth Street, to a seven-story brick factory and office; William H. Butler, owner; G. O'Hanlon, architect; cost, $50.

Sale of the De Bevoise Farm.

The old De Bevoise farm, extending along Myrtle Avenue and Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood, has been sold. It is one of the oldest family holdings in Kings County, and has been in the De Bevoise family for more than 200 years. It has a well which was sunk in 1723. The farm covers an area of twenty-three acres and has a frontage on Myrtle Avenue of about 2,400 feet. The purchaser is said to be Cornelius E. Donnelson, and the price paid was $4,250 an acre.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Sept. 7.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner 80th St, 27.2x82; Ludwig Rieder to Robert Gordon $1

AVENUE A, 1,521. 17x70; Tilly Davidsohn, individually and as executrix, to Charles Dreyfuss 1

BROADWAY, e s, 25 ft n of 132d St, 25x—; Eugene T. Potter and others to Frederick Schmidt 1

CANNON ST, w s, 175 ft n of Rivington St, 25x80; Jacob Morgenroth and others to Pincus Lowenfeld 10

DELANCEY ST, 393½, s s, 12x75; Louise Petry to Henry Petry, Jr. .. 1

ELLIOTT AV, n w corner Kings St, 104.9 x108x100x130.9; John A. Smith to Elizabeth C. Smith 500

ESSEX ST, w s, Lot 109, map of Leander's Farm, 24.8x87.6; Isaac Greenman and wife to Rosi Ressler 1

CLINTON AV, 1st e corner Cona Av, runs 101.1x164.4x164.4x101.5; also Lots 9 and 10, map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania, 200x142x200x141; Josephine Lachat to Joseph Fischer O'Donnell 1

LONGWOOD AV, s s, 275 ft e of Barry St, 25x144 to Leggett's Creek, x—x148; Andrew J. Spaeth to Annie B. Spaeth.. 1

LOT 334, map of Section B, Vyse estate; William F. Clare to Mary R. Clare .. 100

LOTS 334 and 335, map of Section B. Vyse estate; on Lot 2, Clare to William F. Clare 100

MELROSE AV, e s, 26.7 ft n of 3d Av, runs n 53.9x s e 51.7 to 3d Av x s w 62.11x n w 15.11; Lydia Taylor and another to Thomas F. Somers..... 1

OLD TIMBER AV, e s, 24.8 ft n of 132d St, 26.7x111.10x25.4x119.10; Fritz Wegener to Frederick Schmidt and another. 1

RIVINGTON ST, 40, n s, 24.9x100; Jacob Klingenstein and wife to Maria Berliant. 42,000

SYLVAN PLACE, 20; Seth M. Milliken to Thomas J. Wright 4,000

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 166.8 ft n of 180th St, 16.8x90; Charles H. Thornton and others to William Bruce and wife..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 28 ft n of 178th St, 81.6x92x81.6x91.9; Joseph P. O'Donnell and wife to Josephine Lachat..... 1

67TH ST, s s, 165 ft w of 2d Av, 25x97; Abraham Cohn and wife to Carry Buchenholz 1

6TH ST, s s, 130.3 ft w of 2d Av, 25x97; Abraham Cohn to Samuel Buchenholz.. 1

107TH ST, 287 and 289, n w corner of Avenue A, 56x71; Charles H. Claas and wife to the Boys' Club 21,000

30TH ST, s s, 306.8 ft w of 7th Av, 91.11x98.9; William C. Bolton and others to Mary R. Bennett ..... Exchange.

74TH ST, 47 West, 20x102.2; Ida M. Ryan to Blanche Page 100

92D ST, 56 West, 17.6x100.8; Adelaide C. Davidson to Thomas J. Byrne..... 21,000

113TH ST, 139 West, 25x100.11; William H. Hall to Anna E. Weis..... 100

114TH ST, 614 West, 14x100.11; Mary B. Ross to Ella H. Ross..... 1

114TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100; Yetta Loewenstein to Joseph S. Marcus.. 6,500

130TH ST, n e corner of Madison Av, 35x99.11; Albert H. Mathews to Edgar Logan..... 1

144TH ST, s s, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11; Warren W. Foster, referee, to Fannie Falk..... 11,000

157TH ST, 553 and 555 East, 54x101.6; Mary L. Ward to Joseph Henning and wife..... 1

169TH ST, (widened,) s s, 89.10 ft e of Prospect Av, 21.1x irregular; Eugene M. Bowman and Henry White to Emma W. Kloss 1

Recorded Leases.

BRAND, George C. D., executor, to William Schwab; 3d Av, 2,357, 5 years 8 months 9 days.....$2,000 to $2,500

EVERARD, James, to William P. J. Taaffe; 5th Av, 2,177, n e corner of 133d St, 10 years 1,500

FINE, Wolf, to Felice Cirello; 106th St, 336 East, 5 years..... 1,200

HAYES, Eliza J., to Joseph Rivellise and another; 7th Av, 401, 4 2-3 years..... 2,500

JACOB, Emma L., to Joseph Bruckner and another; 19th St, 35 East, 5 years.. 2,000

PETITO, Sabatello and Fonso, to Francesco Caporimo; 115th St, 317 East, 4 8-12 years ..... Omitted.

Recorded Mortgages.

AKELROD, Rachel, to William C. Renwick and others, trustees; 37 West 99th St, 5 years.....$23,000

ANDERSON, Julia G., to Rudolph Ladensack; Elliott Av, e s, 500 ft s of Elizabeth St, 1 year $1,000

BERLIANT, Maria, to Jacob Klingenstein; 40 Rivington St, installments..... 7,000

BERTINE, Sarah A. and Josiah H., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 413 and 415 East 94th St, 5 years 17,000

BLINN, Christian, Jr., to Bradley & Currier Company; 99th St, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 1-3 year..... 6,000

BLOCH, Emil, to New York Life Insurance Company; 3d St, n s, 60 ft e of Wooster St, 5 years.....160,000

BRYANT, Charles C. and others, to George C. and Marcus B. Heilner; all title to estate of George W. Bryant, &c., secures notes 2,802

BUCHENHOLZ, Samuel, to Abraham Cohn; 6th St, s s, 130.3 ft w of 2d Av, installments 3,000

BUCHENHOLZ, Samuel, to Abraham Cohn; 6th St. s s, 155.3 ft w of 2d Av, installments 3,000

BYRNE, Thomas J., to The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 56 West 92d St, 3 years..... 14,000

COHEN, Isidore, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; St. Ann's Av, w s, 105 ft n of 156th St, rerecorded, 1 year..... 22,000

COHEN, Isidore, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; St. Ann's Av, w s, 105 ft n of 156th St, rerecorded, 1 year..... 43,500

FINKELSTEIN, Abraham, to Fischel Weintraub; 288 Madison St, leasehold, 1 year 275

FLORENCE, Rose, to A. Hupfel's Sons; Amsterdam Av, e s, 45.4 ft n of 185th St, 351.10x3.9 to the Speedway Park lands, saloon lease, demand..... 5,685

GOODMAN, Aaron, to St. Luke's Hospital; 416 Cherry St, 5 years..... 24,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, to St. Luke's Hospital; 408 Cherry St, 5 years..... 26,000

GORDON, Robert, to Ludwig Riederer; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 80th St, 3 years 30,000

HALL, William H., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 113th St, 189 West, 3 years 15,000

HALL, Margaret D., to Charles Van Riper; 154th St, s s, 275.4 ft e of Morris Av, 3 years 400

HANLON, Michael and Margaret to Annie Hanlon; 7th St, s s, 153 ft w of Avenue D, 1 year 3,000

HANLON, Michael and Margaret to Annie Hanlon; 7th St, s s, 93 ft w of Avenue D, 1 year..... 3,000

HANLON, Michael and Margaret to Annie Hanlon; 7th St, s s, 123 ft w of Avenue D, 1 year..... 3,000

HENNESSY, Patrick and Mary, to Mary L. Ward; 553 and 555 East 157th St, installments 8,000

HOOKS, George, to Railroad Co-operative Benevolent and Loan Association; Rogers Place, w s, 283.10 ft n of Westchester Av, installments 3,000

HOOKS, George, to Railroad Co-operative Benevolent and Loan Association; Rogers Place, w s, 317.2 ft n of Westchester Av, installments 3,000

HOOKS, George, to Railroad Co-operative Benevolent and Loan Association; Rogers Place, w s, 300.5 ft n of Westchester Av, installments 3,000

KELLY, Henry A. B., to Julius Wolff; 34 West 15th St, 2 years..... 3,000

KERNAN, George A., to D. C. West; 24th St, n s, 241.8 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years 1,500

LOGAN, Edgar, to the New York Life Insurance Company; 130th St, n e corner of Mount Morris Park, 5 years..... 50,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager, to American Mortgage Company; 89 Cannon St, 1 year..... 11,000

LYNCH, Patrick H., to the Hamilton Bank; 142d St, s w corner of Hamilton Place, secures note..... 12,000

McGARRY, Henry, to Harriet A. Baldwin; Travers St, n corner of Bainbridge Av, 3 years..... 1,250

MEYER, George W., to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; 40th St, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 20,000

MONSKY, Morris, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Scammel St, s e corner of Madison St, 5 years..... 52,000

NUGENT, Thomas, to Lillie B. Lilienthal; 305 and 307 Columbus Av, 5 years.. 63,500

O'CONNOR, Roderic, to James M. Wentz; Boston Av, e s, 62.7 ft s of 169th St, demand..... 7,500

O'DONNELL, Joseph P., to John C. Barr; Clinton Av, n e corner of Crotona Av; also Fairmount Av, Lots 9 and 10, map of Fairmount; ⅓ year 5,000

REILLY, John P., to George Ehret; 115 and 117 West 23d St, leasehold, demand 4,000

RESSLER, Rosi, to Adolph Schlesinger; Lot 109, map of Leander's farm, Essex St, demand 8,000

SCHMIDT, Robert, to Herbert B. Turner and another, trustees; 136th St, 702 East, 3 years..... 11,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Bradley & Currier Company; 155th St, n s, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, ¼ year..... 3,000

SCHUNG, Francis J., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 92d St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 68,000

SILBERMAN, Harris, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 64 and 66 Monroe St, 1 year..... 22,000

THE TRUSTEES OF THE PRESBYTERY of New York to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Columbus Av, s e corner of 122d St, 99 years..... 25,000

THE TRUSTEES OF THE PRESBYTERY of New York to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 139th St, s s, 85 ft e of Edgecombe Av, 3 years..... 30,000

VAN STEENBERGH, William H., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; part of Lot 18, map of Adamsville, Fordham, 3 years..... 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAISLEY, George P., and Thomas B. Watson to Joseph Messersohmidt..... $2,000

BRISTOL, Isaac B., to Lydia Fitz..... Nom.

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to James M. Wentz 22,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to James M. Wentz 12,000

INNESS, Elizabeth, executrix, &c., to Frank J. Dupignas, as committee, &c.... 4,000

JOHNSON BUILDING AND CONTRACTING COMPANY to William W. Vaughan ..... Nom.

WOODS, J. Henry, and others, executors, &c., to Emma F. McNall..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 125; Henry Held against Mrs. M. Darschel, owner and contractor $150

AVENUE C, 183 to 187; Hugh McQuillan against Becker and Fine, owners; Hastings & Blohm, contractors..... 53

ELTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 160th St, 50x100; Max Newmann against Dennis F. Farrell, owner and contractor; William Algie, contractor..... 217

MARKET ST, 33; James F. Galligan against Morris J. Gardner, owner; Ross & Fisher, contractors..... 110

MONTGOMERY ST, 195, corner Gray St, 50x100; Ernest Paulsen against Theodore H. Friend, owner; Andrew Ebsen, contractor 130

MORRIS AV, w s, 25 ft n of Grey St, 25x100; John Lanzer against Theodore H. Friend, owner; Andrew Ebsen, contractor 333

TEASDALE PLACE, s s, 95 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100; the Vermont Marble Company against Mrs. Frank B. Walker, owner; Julius Mueller, contractor..... 97

6TH AV, 238 to 242; Thomas W. Donnelly against Joseph Morette, owner and contractor 119

85TH ST, 345 and 347 West; The Reading Hardware Company against William E. D. Stokes, owner; the Collier-Weeks Company, contractors 584

108TH ST, n s, 20 ft e of Madison Av, 50x50; Thomas Brown against Joseph W. Weltzer, Abraham Ruth, and Morris Evens, owners and contractors..... 114

118TH ST, 8 and 10 West; Bell Brothers against C. Fortunato Lomonte, owner and contractor 983

129TH ST, 60 and 62 East; John J. Bell against Kathine Van Valen, owner; Thomas A. Barry and others, contractors 121

137TH ST, 47 to 53 West; Kager & Leonhard against William Kitchen, owner; William and Andrew Kitchen, contractors 260

142D ST, s s, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 250x100; the Vermont Marble Company against Della Stevens, owner; John W. Stevens, contractor 71

152D ST, 945 to 949 East; Giuseppe Cotone against Louis King, owner; Califano Brothers, contractors..... 89

152D ST, 945 to 949 East; Ferdinando Grano against Louis King, owner; Califano Brothers, contractors..... 13

152D ST, 945 to 949 East; Santino Pelizzi against Louis King, owner; Califano Brothers, contractors 32

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAP. 418, LAWS OF 1897.

137TH ST, n s, 118 ft e of Av B, 25x103.3; Harris Mandelbaum and another, with Za. K. Berlin and David J. Cohen, 9 payments $18,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 79th St, 102x100; the Hyde & Gload Manufacturing Company against Dora Osborne and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. D. W. Rogers.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 196.6 ft n from n e corner of Bathgate and Tremont Avs, runs w 185 ft to Washington Av, &c., error; Maria W. Dittmar against John Bach and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, J. Kearney.

MORNINGSIDE AV, e s, 26.4 ft s of 116th St, 80.1x93.4x28x104.3; also 116th St, s s, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11x irregular; Henry Raabe, Jr., and another against Joseph N. Campbell, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

1ST AV, n w corner of 49th St, 40.6x37.6; Albert E. Park against Richard E. Carpenter, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. J. Moore.

27TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Mary Conlon against Laurids C. Sorensen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. O'Gorman.

127TH ST, 233 East; Benjamin T. Kissam against Joseph Corbitt, as administrator, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

150TH ST, n s, 345.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x118.5; Leo M. Mosauer against Margaret L. Fricker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Epstein Brothers.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.06½
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	5.31
Molasses, O. K. prime	.34
Beef, family	9.25
Beef hams	27.00
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.06⅝
Lard, prime	5.70
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	21.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@67c; No. 2 red, 71¼@73½c; No. 2 corn, 32¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32¾c; No. 2 oats, 22c; No. 2 white, 22@22½c; No. 3 white, 22½@23½c; No. 2 rye, 55½c; No. 2 barley, 36@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.17½; Northwest, $1.19; prime timothy seed, $2.30@2.40; mess pork, per bbl., $7.40@8.25; lard, per 100 lb, $5.22½@5.37½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.20@5.60; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¼@5⅝c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.65@5.75; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf unchanged; clover, contract grade nominal.

COTTON.—The cotton market was very much excited and higher. After making a steady start with prices 2 points higher to 1 point lower, business became very active and prices advanced sharply on covering and investment buying. Wall Street parties gave the market a very generous support. The upward movement, however, met with considerable resistance from influential local bears, as well as from parties representing the foreign contingent. Nevertheless, the upward course of prices was not permanently checked until the advance had reached a net gain of 8@11 points, although there were numerous periods of partial reaction under the attacks of bearish houses. Southern markets (middling quoted) were reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Mobile, 5 13-16c, ½c higher; Savannah, 5⅝c, ½c higher; Charleston, 5 11-16c, 1-16c higher; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 6¼c, ¼c higher; Augusta, 6¼c, New Orleans, 5⅞c; Memphis, 5⅝c; Augusta, 6¼c, ½c higher; St. Louis, 5 15-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	....	....	....	5.90@5.92
October	6.02	6.11	6.00	6.09@6.10
November	6.08	6.16	6.06	6.14@6.15
December	6.13	6.23	6.11	6.20@6.21
January	6.17	6.27	6.15	6.25@6.26
February	6.20	6.30	6.20	6.28@6.29
March	6.24	6.33	6.23	6.31@6.32
April	6.27	6.35	6.27	6.35@6.36
May	6.30	6.40	6.30	6.39@6.40
June	6.34	6.43	6.33	6.42@6.43
July	6.38	6.38	6.38	....

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7.—Spot cotton hardening; sales, 15,000; for speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 14,000 bales; receipts, nil; middling upland, 3 17-32d. Futures opened steady with sellers at 2-64d advance and closed firm at 2½@2 3-64d net advance; December-January, 3.26c; January-February, 3.26c; February-March, 3.26½s; March-April, 3.27b; April-May, 3.27½b; May-June, 3.28b; June-July, 3.29s; July-August, 3.29½s; September, 3.31s; September-October, 3.29s; October-November, 3.27s; November-December, 3.28s. Manchester—Yarns steady. Cloths, moderate demand.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat.				
September	73⅝	73⅝	73½	73½
December	76 13-16	76 13-16	76⅜	76⅜
May	79 11-16	79⅝	79½	79⅝
Corn—				
September	38¼	38½	38 3-16	38⅛
December	35⅞	35⅞	35 13-16	35⅞
May	35½	35½	35⅝	35½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat.				
September	70½	70 15-16	70 5-16	70⅜
December	71⅞	71⅞	71 5-16	71⅜
May	74 13-16	74 15-16	74⅜	74⅝
Corn—				
September	31 15-16	32	31⅜	31⅞
December	29	29½	28⅞	29
May	29⅞	30	29⅜	29⅞
Oats—				
September	20⅞	21½	20⅞	21⅜
December	20¼	20 9-16	20¼	20½
May	21⅜	22⅛	21⅜	22⅛

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—In a speculative way the wheat market differed very little from those of preceding days this week, while the range of prices was entirely in keeping with the featureless character of operations. As a result of unsatisfactory cables, the market early developed a weakness of undertone that lasted pretty much all day, except for one or two reactions in the afternoon, the close being a little up from bottom, but ⅛@⅜c under the previous night. Minneapolis stock was scheduled to decrease 500,000 bushels. Quotations for cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 74¾c, spot; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 70⅝c for old, and 77⅜c for new, both to arrive; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 76⅝c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, New York, 78⅝c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 81⅝c, to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 7.—Close—Wheat in store: No. 1 Northern, September, 67¼c; December, 68c; May, 70⅝@70¾c; September, 69c. On track: No. 1 hard, old, 70½c; new, 68c; No. 1 Northern, old, 69½c; new, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 68; cash, to arrive, 64½c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 7.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 70½@72c; No. 2 Northern, 69c. Rye higher; No. 1, 55¼c. Barley firm; No. 2, 42@42½c; sample, 35@40c.

CORN—No. 2 closed 38¾c.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 26½c; No. 3 oats, 25½c; No. 2 white, 27½@28c; No. 3 white, 27c; track mixed, 26@27½c; track white, 26@33c; No. 2 white clips, 28½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 62¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 63¼c, spot; State rye, 58c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41@43c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 48@55c, delivered New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.05; Winter straights, $3.30@$3.40; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.75; Spring clears, $2.95@$3.20; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.05@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.40@$2.50; no grade, $18.25, to arrive. Rye flour—Fair to good, $3@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.40. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 90c; coarse, 74@76c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $14.50@$15; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $15.25@$15.50; sacks, spot, $15@$15.35; coarse Winter bran, $15.50@$15.75; latter quality, $14.50@$14.75; middlings, $16@$17.50; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $15.50, bulk; oil meal, $25.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $14.50@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$26.50@$27.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¼c; 180-lb, 6¼c; 160-lb, 6⅝c; pigs, 7¼c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 16-lb, 6½c; 12-lb, 5¾@6c; 14-lb, 6¾c; pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 9⅝@10c; Western, greens, 8¾@8¾c; Western S. P., 9½c; city, greens, 9¼c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c; country, 4¾c. LARD—$5.70; city lard, $5.30; refined lard, South America, $6.50; Continent, $5.95; Brazil, kegs, $7.60; compound, city, 4¾c; Western, 5c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾c; city lard, stearine, 6¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 50s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 44s 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 32s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 32s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 27s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 28s; American refined, in pails, 28s 9d. Butter—Finest United States, 95s; good, do, 72s. Cheese—Strong; American finest, white, 53s; American finest, colored, 54s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 24s 6d; Australian, in London, 25s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined October, firm, 15s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits steady, 34s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 6¾d. Linseed Oil—22s 9d.

COFFEE.—Transactions in Brazilian coffee futures were of very moderate volume and of an unsatisfactory character, being confined almost exclusively to "switching" and covering. Up to 12 M. the dealings had been confined to October at 4.40, except for an exchange of March for June at a difference of 15 points. Sales up to 12 M. had reached 3,250 bags, including 2,750 bags which ranged hands on open outcry sales. The total transactions for the day were 8,500 bags, a part of which represent an advance of 5 points on the closing bids of the previous day.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	....	....	....	5.90@5.92
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November	6.08	6.16	6.06	6.14@6.15
December	6.13	6.23	6.11	6.20@6.21
January	6.17	6.27	6.15	6.25@6.26
February	6.20	6.30	6.20	6.28@6.29
March	6.24	6.33	6.23	6.31@6.32
April	6.27	6.35	6.27	6.35@6.36
May	6.30	6.40	6.30	6.39@6.40
June	6.34	6.43	6.33	6.42@6.43
July	6.38	6.38	6.38	....

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos—Coffee market barely steady; good average Santos, 5⅝700; receipts, 40,000 bags; stock, 1,042,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ¼ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M. net unchanged; sales, 10,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened quiet at ¼f decline; at 12 M. unchanged; at 3 P. M. unchanged to ¼f lower; irregular; closed ⅛@¼f net lower; total sales, 25,000 bags. January, 32.25; February, 32.50; March, 32.50; April, 32.75; May, 33; June, 33.25; July, 33.50; August, 33.75; September, 31.50; October, 31.75; November, 31.75; December, 32. Rio—Coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, 6@125; exchange, 7 18-16d; receipts, 11,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 4,000 bags; stock, 900,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 3⅜c; molasses, 3 11-16c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $21.50; iron, Southern No. 2 soft, $19.25; steel rails, $31.50; pig iron warrants, $16.50; lake copper, spot, $18.50; tin, $32.87½; Exchange, lead, $4.60; spelter, $5.70.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $8.40, and in bulk $5.90; Philadelphia, bbls, $8.35, and in bulk $5.85; refined, cases, New York, $9.65; crude naphtha cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 25½@26c; off Summer yellow, 24½@25c; butter grades, 29c; prime white, 28@29c; prime Winter yellow, 30@31c. Linseed—American, raw, 44@45c; American, boiled, 46@47c; Calcutta, raw, 60c; lard oil, 43@45c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.25; tar oil, bbls, $4.50. Spirits of turpentine, 46¾@47½c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.27½@$1.30; E, $1.40; F, $1.45; G, $1.55; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $2; M, $2.85; N, $2.90; W G, $3.25; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 7.—Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing; prices unchanged. Resin, unchanged. Crude turpentine, $2.40@$2.60. Tar, $1.50.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 7.—Spirits of turpentine market opened at 44@44½c asked; closed at 44c.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.—Turpentine, 43½c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Veals, $6@$8.25; grassers, $3@$3.50; city-dressed veals, 10@12½c per lb. Sheep, $3@$4.50; lambs, $5.25@$6.80; Canada lambs, $6.50. Hogs, $4.75@$4.80.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ALEXANDER STUART.—Alexander Stuart, formerly proprietor of the Stuart House, at 1,452 and 1,454 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $260,367 and no available assets. He made an assignment on May 18, 1895, when he had assets of $17,935. There are 145 creditors, among them being Meyer L. Sire, $64,185, on assigned claims, rent, and notes. This includes a chattel mortgage on the furniture for $45,000, assigned to him by W. & J. Sloane; Jacob T. Houseman, $14,718; D. Rosenfeld, $13,746, and the Mutual Bank, $8,703.

HERMAN F. BINDSEIL.—Herman F. Bindseil, furrier, at 861 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $22,075 and no assets. He made an assignment on Nov. 30, 1896.

JOHN P. BAHRENBURG.—John P. Bahrenburg, bartender, of 499 Sixth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy to get rid of a judgment for $179, obtained against him on June 11, 1888, when he was in the milk business, by the Monroe Dairy Association. He has no assets, except a lot in a cemetery valued at $70, which is exempt.

WILLIAM H. VAN TASSEL.—William H. Van Tassel of Hudson, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DUNDON, ARTHUR H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR H. DUNDON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Elbridge G. Duvall, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1899. EVA B. DUNDON, Executrix. ELBRIDGE G. DUVALL, Attorney for Executrix, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap7-1aw6mF

KELLY, KATE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE C. KELLY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Philip J. Britt, No. 290 Broadway Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1899. MARY T. CRAWFORD, Executrix. PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Executrix, No. 290 Broadway, New York City. mh17-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN F. COCKERILL, plaintiff, against HENRY MURRAY and DELIA A. MURRAY, his wife, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

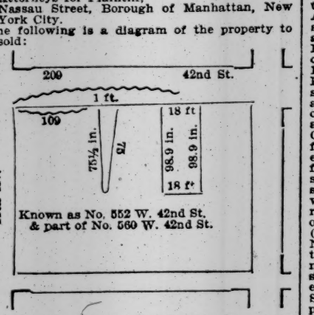
All that certain lot of land, &c., beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-second Street, distant one hundred and nine (109) feet easterly from the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly seventy-five (75) feet and one-half (½) inch to a point distant one hundred and ten (110) feet easterly from the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue on a line drawn at right angles to Eleventh Avenue; thence northerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, seventy-five (75) feet to the southerly line of Forty-second Street; thence westerly along said southerly line of Forty-second Street, one (1) foot to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot, &c., beginning at a point two hundred and nine (209) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Forty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet, nine (9) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Forty-second Street, eighteen (18) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet, nine (9) inches, to the southerly line of Forty-second Street, and thence westerly, along said southerly line of Forty-second Street, eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning; be said dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1899.
SHERMAN EVARTS,
Referee.

HONE & BROWN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is one thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight and 38-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 30th day of June, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to four hundred and twelve dollars, with interest thereon from July 10th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens which are or will be allowed by the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $128 55-100 and interest.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1899.
SHERMAN EVARTS,
a23-2aw8wF&Tu&s18 Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—SUSAN E. HOYT, plaintiff, against HELEN A. FRENCH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County and State of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

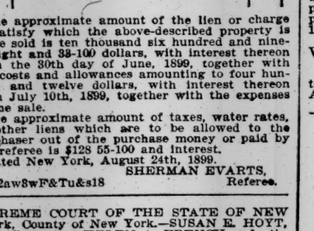
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the southerly side of Eighty-first Street at a point distant three hundred and eighty-seven feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Eighty-first Street and Ninth (now Columbus) Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Ninth (now Columbus) Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches to the southerly side of Eighty-first Street nineteen feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Ninth (now Columbus) Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches to the southerly side of Eighty-first Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighty-first Street nineteen feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title and interest of the parties of the first part (Edward Purcell and wife) of, in, and to the land lying in front of said premises to the middle of said Eighty-first Street.—Dated New York, August 28, 1899.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.

REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale; its street number is No. 136 West 81st Street.

West 81st Street.



West 80th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $26,441.71, with interest thereon from the 18th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $374.23, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,081.17 and interest.—Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.

BYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.

REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY A. FREEMAN, plaintiff, against MARY F. CONNOR and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 8th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

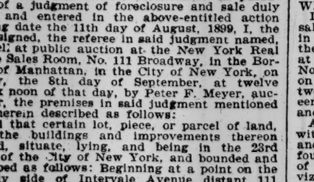
"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23rd Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Intervale Avenue, distant 111 feet 6 inches south from the southerly side of 167th Street, and running thence easterly parallel with 167th Street 100 feet to the centre line of the block between Intervale Avenue and Kelly Street; thence southerly through the centre of said block 21 feet 6 inches; thence westerly parallel with 167th Street 100 feet to the easterly line of Intervale Avenue, and thence northerly along th easterly line of Intervale Avenue 21 feet 6 inches to the point or place of beginning."—Dated New York, August 12, 1899.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

167th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $4,198, with interest thereon from the 10th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $140.25, with interest from August 14th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $143.66 and interest.—Dated New York, August 12, 1899.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LUTHER KOUNTZE, as surviving executor and trustee, &c., plaintiff, against EMILY GLUF, (formerly EMILY BEAVER,) and another, defendants

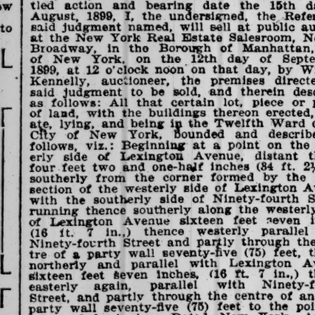
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 24th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, (now in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York,) and known as Number eight (8) Livingston Place, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Livingston Place, distant seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches south from the southeast corner of said Livingston Place and East Sixteenth Street, and running thence eastwardly, and parallel to said East Sixteenth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-four (84) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Livingston Place, seventeen (17) feet and two (2) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with East Sixteenth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-four (84) feet to the east side of Livingston Place; and thence northwardly, along Livingston Place, seventeen (17) feet and two (2) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 14th, 1899.

GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $13,682.50, with interest thereon from 19th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $318.82, with interest from May 24, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $735 or thereabouts, and interest.

Dated New York, July 14th, 1899.

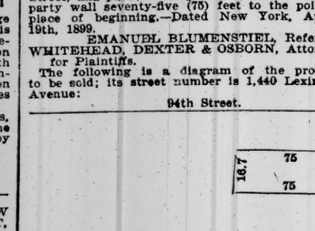
LAWRENCE GODKIN, Referee.
au22-2aw2wTu&F&s12&14

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD as exr., &c., and another, plaintiffs, against HENRY RIEHL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lexington Avenue, distant thirty-four feet two and one-half inches (34 ft. 2½ in.) southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Lexington Avenue with the southerly side of Ninety-fourth Street, running thence southerly along the westerly side of Lexington Avenue sixteen feet seven inches (16 ft. 7 in.); thence westerly parallel with Ninety-fourth Street and partly through the centre of a party wall seventy-five (75) feet, thence northerly and parallel with Lexington Avenue sixteen feet seven inches, (16 ft. 7 in.,) thence easterly again, parallel with Ninety-fourth Street, and partly through the centre of another party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 19th, 1899.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL, Referee.
WHITEHEAD, DEXTER & OSBORN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,440 Lexington Avenue:



93d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $6,400, with interest thereon from the 19th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $427.16, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $101, and interest, and taxes for 1899, amount not yet fixed.—Dated New York, 19th day of August, 1899.

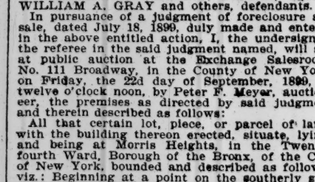
EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL, Referee.
au22-2aw3wTu&Fri&s12

SEVENTEENTH STREET, NUMBER 338, NEW YORK.—Supreme Court. County of New York.—JEANNETTE SCHWARZ, plaintiff, against ALICE M. ERNST and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 21st day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, and the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, on the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street between the First and Second Avenues, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and fourteen (214) feet northwesterly from the First Avenue, and distant also two hundred and sixteen (216) feet southeasterly from Livingston Place; thence running southwesterly on a line parallel with the First Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the middle of the block between Sixteenth Street and Seventeenth Street; thence northwesterly on a line parallel with Seventeenth Street, twenty-three (23) feet; thence northeasterly on a line parallel with the First Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street twenty-three (23) feet to the place of beginning, being twenty-three (23) feet in width in front and rear, and ninety-two (92) feet in depth on each side, and being known by the number three hundred and thirty-eight (338) (formerly 171) East Seventeenth Street, the easterly and westerly walls being party walls.—Dated New York, August 30, 1899.

East Seventeenth Street.



East Sixteenth Street.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.
HIRAM M. KIRK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 139 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
au30-2aw3wW&F&se21

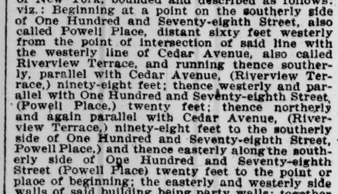
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES L. TIFFANY, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. GRAY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated July 18, 1899, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the County of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being at Morris Heights, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of the Bronx, of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, also called Powell Place, distant sixty feet westerly from the west point of intersection of said line with the westerly line of Cedar Avenue, also called Riverview Terrace, and running thence southerly, parallel with Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, (Powell Place,) twenty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, (Powell Place,) and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street (Powell Place) twenty feet to the point or place of beginning; the easterly and westerly side walls of said building being party walls; together with all right, title, and interest of the mortgagors in and to the land in One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, opposite said premises to the middle line of said street.

Dated August 31, 1899. JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

TOWNSEND WANDELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, New York City.
178th St., (Powell Place.)



Note.—The approximate amount of the lien (with taxed costs and disbursements) to satisfy which the premises are sold is $3,474.62. The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and assessments is $80, besides interest.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
s1-2aw3wF&Sa22

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—ALBERT GOETTMANN, as Trustee, &c., plaintiff, against SOPHIE D. BOTTOMLEY, defendant.

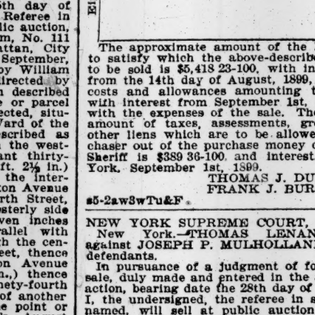
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned in said judgment designated, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment named, and therein described as follows:

Being a leasehold of the premises known as No. 256 West Forty-fifth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City and County of New York, made by William Waldorf Astor to Adelina P. Benham for twenty years from May 1st, 1891, with a certain renewal covenant for a further term of twenty years from May 1st, 1911, by indenture of lease dated April 21st, 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on June 10th, 1891, in Liber 4 of Conveyances (Section 4) at Page 494, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the southerly line of West Forty-fifth Street, between the Seventh and Eighth Avenues, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, being part of a certain lot known and designated on a certain map in possession of the said William Waldorf Astor by the number four hundred and ninety-one, (491,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the said southerly line of West Forty-fifth Street distant one hundred and sixteen feet and eight inches east from the point of intersection of said line of West Forty-fifth Street by the easterly line of Eighth Avenue; running from thence southwardly and parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches, thence westwardly and parallel with West Forty-fifth Street sixteen feet and eight inches, thence northwardly and parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches, and thence eastwardly along said line of West Forty-fifth Street sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less, subject, nevertheless, to the covenant against nuisances and character of building in said lease contained, said property being situated in Block number 1,016 on the Land Map of the City of New York, and being the same leasehold premises conveyed by the said Adelina P. Benham to the defendant herein, Sophie D. Bottomley, by an instrument of assignment dated March 4, 1894, and recorded in said Register's office on March 5th, 1894, in Liber 31 of Conveyances, (Section 4,) at Page 150.—Dated New York, September 1st, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff.
ROSCOE H. CHANNING, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,418 23-100, with interest thereon from the 14th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $241 45-100, with interest from September 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, ground rent, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff is $389 36-100 and interest.—Dated New York, September 1st, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff.
FRANK J. BURNES, Deputy.
s5-2aw8wTu&F

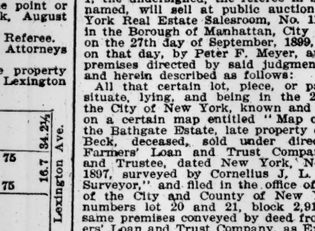
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THOMAS LENANE, plaintiff, against JOSEPH P. MULHOLLAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of 176 lots of the Bathgate Estate, late property of Charles B. Seck, deceased, and under direction of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Executor and Trustee, dated New York, November 6th, 1897, surveyed by Cornelius J. L. Lynch, City Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, as the numbers lot 20 and 21, block 2,912, being the same premises conveyed by deed from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Executors, &c., of Charles B. Beck, deceased, to Grace C. Marvin and Henrietta M. Carter. Said premises being sixty-eight feet in front on Wendover Avenue, fifty feet in rear by one hundred and forty-five and one hundred and forty-two in depth. Said premises are more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Wendover Avenue one hundred and twenty-five feet and two one-hundredths feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Wendover Avenue and the westerly side of Third Avenue, thence running southerly and parallel or nearly so with Third Avenue one hundred and forty-five feet and sixty-one one-hundredths feet, running thence westerly and parallel with Wendover Avenue fifty feet and five one-hundredths feet, running thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Third Avenue one hundred and forty-five feet and eleven one-hundredths feet to the southerly side of Wendover Avenue, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Wendover Avenue sixty-eight feet and 03 one-hundredths of a foot to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, August 31st, 1899.

DAVID R. DALY, Referee.
HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,456.00, with interest thereon from the seventh day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $335.39, with interest from August 28th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $150.00 and interest.—Dated August 31st, 1899.

DAVID R. DALY, Referee.
s5-2aw3wTu&F&s27

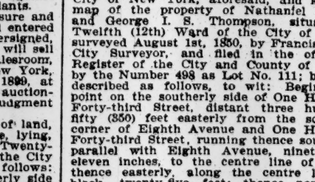
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES LANIER, as trustee for Mary L. Stone, plaintiff, against BESSIE DEVENNY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, aforesaid, and known on a map of the property of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and George I. S. Thompson, situate in the Twelfth (12th) Ward of the City of New York, surveyed August 1st, 1850, by Francis Nicholson, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by the Number 498 as Lot No. 111; bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, distant three hundred and fifty (350) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, running thence southerly, and parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Forty-third Street; and thence westerly, along the last-mentioned line, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said dimensions more or less, together with the land lying in front thereof, to the centre of said street, to be used as a public street. Being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Nathaniel M. Donahue by Rebecca E. Havens by deed of conveyance bearing date December 23rd, 1899.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1899.

JOHN E. ROGAN, Referee.
MILLER PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises, known by the street number 246 W. 143d Street:



142 St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,582.06, with interest thereon from the 15th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $376.22, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $428.45 and interest.—Dated New York, August 29, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
au29-2aw3wTu&F&s19

REFEREES' NOTICES.

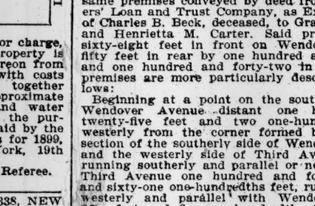
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MINNIE MOSER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Madison Avenue, distant sixty-seven (67) feet seven (7) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Madison Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street at the centre of a party wall, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through said party wall seventy (70) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Madison Avenue, sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches, thence westerly, again parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through another party wall seventy (70) feet to the easterly side of Madison Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Madison Avenue sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the Street Number Fifteen Hundred and Thirty-nine (1539) Madison Avenue, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Minnie Moser, one of the parties of the first part hereto, by Frederick Hobbes Allen by deed dated May 26, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2128 of Conveyances, page 497, on the 28th day of May, 1888."—Dated New York, August 14, 1899.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and the Street Number is 1539 Madison Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-six thousand seven hundred ninety-eight and 05-100 dollars with interest thereon from 20th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred eighty and 02-100 dollars, with interest from July 20, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is five hundred eighty-one and 58-100 dollars and interest.—Dated New York, September 6, 1899.

CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, Referee.
s6-2aw3wW&F&s27

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CAROLINE E. PERKINS, plaintiff, against JOHN REINSCHMIDT et al., defendants.—Notice of sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land at a point on the easterly side of Fox Street, distant three hundred and eighty-five feet and 72-100ths of a foot (385.72) northwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and the easterly side of Fox Street, and running thence eastwardly and for a part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence northwardly eighteen feet and seventy-five one-hundredths of a foot, (18.75 ft.) thence westwardly and for a part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of Fox Street, and thence southwardly and along the easterly side of Fox Street eighteen feet and 75-100ths of a foot (18.75 ft.) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as Number 1,650 Fox Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of sixty-eight hundred and fourteen and 12-100 dollars, ($6,814.12,) with interest thereon from the 12th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and thirty and 08-100 dollars, ($330.08,) and interest from the 26th day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three hundred and forty-nine and 24-100 dollars ($349.14) and interest.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
s7-2aw3wTh&F&s26&28

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CLIFFORD, MARY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James Joseph Clifford, Thomas Patrick Clifford, Clara Agnes Clifford, and Mary Ann Noelia, heirs and next of kin of MARY CLIFFORD, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward Bell of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary Clifford, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
s1-1aw6wF

GADE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GADE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 349 Broome Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM F. GADE, Executor, ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MARSHALL, OSCAR T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR T. MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1899. JOHN B. BURGGRAF, ELIZA HONEYWELL, Executors. STEDMAN & LARKIN, 7 Nassau Street, N. Y.; EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y., Attorneys for Executors.

PONVERT, LOUIS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS J. PONVERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence & Hughes, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1899. AMY K. PONVERT, Executrix. LAWRENCE & HUGHES, Attys. for Executrix, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au25-1aw6mF

RUNK, ELIZABETH P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. RUNK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. CHARLES A. RUNK, Executor. CHARLES B. HART, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ap14-1aw6mF

SCHOLLE, JACOB.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Melville J. Scholle, Gustave Scholle, Albert H. Scholle, Florentine S. Sutro, Pauline S. Bier, Mildred Scholle, Robert Scholle, Adolph H. Scholle, Florence S. Sutro, Gertrude Scholle, Lionel Sutro, and Florentine S. Sutro, the executor and executrix of the last will and testament of Getta Scholle, Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, United Relief Works of Society of Ethical Culture, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, San Francisco Hebrew Orphan Asylum, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the sixth day of October, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Martin Herman, Melville J. Scholle, and Albert W.

AID OF PRIVATE CHARITIES

Controller Coler Makes a Report to the Board of Estimate.

CONDEMNS EXISTING METHODS

Favors More Rigid Conditions for Appropriations and Specifies Some That Should Be Cut Off.

Controller Coler submitted to the Board of Estimate, at its meeting yesterday, an exhaustive report on municipal subsidies to private charities, which he had been preparing for several months. No action was taken on the report, but the matter in all probability will be taken up at the next meeting of the board on Sept. 15.

With the report the Controller submitted this resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby determines and declares the following as the terms and conditions upon which public moneys shall be disbursed by the Controller to private charities for which appropriations may be made in the budget:

1. The accounts of all charitable institutions receiving public moneys shall be so kept as to show the receipts of and disbursements from public moneys separately from the other funds of such institutions, and all institutions shall keep an exact record, to be corrected from time to time, in a form to be approved by the Controller, showing the addresses of the parents, guardians, or nearest relatives or inmates, and other information designed to facilitate inquiry into their financial inability to provde for such inmates.

2. Moneys received from the City Treasury shall be used by such institutions only for annually recurring expenses of "care, support, and maintenance."

3. All institutions receiving public moneys shall be at all reasonable times open to the visitation and inspection of duly authorized representatives of the Department of Public Charities and the Department of Finance.

4. Upon its appearing to the satisfaction of the Controller that it would be to the public interests to withhold payments to any charitable institution for which an appropriaion has been made, he shall give written notice to such institution of his intention to so withhold such payments, and the right of such institution to receive payment for services rendered thereafter shall thereupon cease.

5. All institutions caring for or supporting more than 250 dependent children shall employ at least one visitor for every 500 children or major fraction of that number, whose duty it shall be to examine into the ability of the parents or guardians of such children to support them in whole or in part at their own expense, and to make report thereon at least once every six months to the Department of Public Charities and the Department of Finance. Whenever it shall appear from such reports or from investigation made by representatives of the Department of Public Charities or the Department of Finance that the parents or guardians of such children are financially capable of their support, such children shall be forthwith returned by such institutions.

6. No payments shall be made for inmates of private charitable institutions unless the same shall have been accepted by the proper Commissioner of the Department of Public Charities as a proper charge against the city.

7. Institutions carrying on industrial enterprises in which inmates are required or permitted to work shall keep records showing the financial results of such work, the methods by which products are sold and whether below current or market prices for such products; also, separately, the earnings per capita of inmates wholly or partly maintained by the public funds.

EFFECTS OF THE OLD SYSTEM.

The Controller begins his report by saying that it is remarkable that no serious effort has ever been made to reform the system of disbursing public funds for private charities which obtains in New York. The effects of this system, he says, may be summarized as follows:

First—Beneficiaries have been made the judges of their own deserts; for the bills presented by them to the Legislature have usually been passed without amendment or modification.

Secondly—Gross inequalities in disbursing public funds have arisen—different institutions receiving different rates of payment for the same class of work.

Thirdly—Payments have been required to be made to certain institutions, the objects of which, though of a charitable nature, are not of such a character as to warrant a public subsidy.

Fourthly—The officers of the municipality have had no control over the method of disbursing these subsidies, and in some cases no knowledge of the purposes for which the moneys donated were to be applied.

Fifthly—In some cases the uses made of public subventions have undoubtedly tended toward fostering pauperism.

Sixthly—Private charities have been built up at the expense of the public charities maintained by the city.

In relation to the last point, Mr. Coler shows by statistics that since 1890, when the appropriations for paupers in private institutions amounted to $1,845,872, the expenditure for this class of charity has grown to $3,131,580.51 in 1898. Nothing was done to stay this flood of public money to private charitable institutions, the report continues, until the adoption of the constitutional amendment of 1894, which provides that payments by municipalities to institutions under private control may be "authorized," but not "required," by the Legislature. This amendment, the Controller says, offered little material aid until the last Legislature passed the Stranahan bill, which, in brief, authorizes the Board of Estimate, in its discretion, to appropriate money from the City Treasury in aid of private institutions assisting the city in caring for dependents, regardless of the recognition which any institution may have obtained from the Legislature by special enactment.

In view of the additional responsibility placed upon the Board of Estimate by the Stranahan act, the Controller says, he set about attempting to solve some of the many difficulties of the charity problem, and in doing so made a thorough investigation of the existing conditions. All institutions receiving public moneys were requested to transmit sworn statements as to their work and their finances, and these reports accompany Mr. Coler's report. In addition, he presents reports from the State Board of Charities, the New York Medical League, the Charity Organization Society, and the State Charities Aid Association. Some of the suggestions received from these sources are extremely drastic, he says. As to the method of approaching the subject Mr. Coler says:

I believe that the best results will be obtained if the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will decide upon a policy which should first decide clearly the relations to be established between the City Treasury and private charitable institutions, and then move toward that end by gradually conforming the appropriations in the budget to that ideal in such a manner that progress shall be made as rapidly as may be consistent with the desire to avoid crippling excellent charities which have been led to depend for many years upon public assistance.

INEQUALITIES OF PAYMENT.

Mr. Coler suggests that all donations of public funds should be made only from the budget, thus cutting out all moneys received from the Excise Tax Fund and from the Theatrical and Concert License Fund, and that public moneys should be disbursed only upon a basis of pro rata payment measured by specific services performed. He instances the following cases as showing inequalities of payments to institutions performing the same class of work:

Eighteen institutions caring for dependent children are paid per capita $2 per week; 16 are paid 25 cents per day; 1 is paid $104 per annum, and 3 $110 per annum. Four medical charities receive for infants, 38 cents per day per capita; 2 receive $10 per month. Three lying-in hospitals receive for mothers, $18 per month; 2 receive $5 a week, and 1 receives $12 a month. One receives $15 for each obstetrical case, and 5 receive $25. Three hospitals receive $1 per day for each patient, while 3 receive that amount only for surgical cases, obtaining only 70 cents per day for medical cases. Three reformatories receive $110 per annum; 1, $150 per annum, and 1, $2 per week. Seventy institutions receive appropriations aggregating $250,000 in bulk, i. e., upon no basis of payment for actual service performed.

The Controller says that this year 69 per cent. of the money appropriated for private institutions was for the care and support of children. He recommends that no effort be made to care for children in public institutions, but he advises that a more rigorous system of inspection be put into force. He also suggests that an improved method of committing children could be obtained if City Magistrates would refer all applications for commitment to the Commissioner of Charities, themselves only in cases of neglect, cruelty, or other circumstances, involving the commission of a crime.

A large part of the report is devoted to medical charities, in which, the Controller says, the present system finds its greatest abuse. In this regard, Mr. Coler says:

The city maintains its own hospitals, while at the same time subsidizing private institutions which compete with them. During the last few years, great improvements have been made in the city hospitals, but their condition is still capable of considerable further improvement. While sometimes overcrowded, it frequently happens that the city hospitals are not filled to the limits of their capacity, and it would seem as though the city should not deal with private hospitals except as subsidiary aids or adjuncts to the public institutions. It stands to reason that so long as there are vacant beds in the city hospitals, and the city is at the same time subsidizing private hospitals at a cost greater than the expense of caring for patients in its own institutions, a wrong is done to the taxpayers. If private hospitals are to receive public assistance at all, it would certainly seem that payments should be made only at some uniform rate, approximately the same as the cost per capita of maintenance in the public institutions (not including the cost of general administration, which would be constant in any event.)

IMPROPER OBJECTS OF BOUNTY.

Mr. Coler calls attention to the fact that the New York Medical League has strongly attacked the policy of granting public subsidies to private hospitals and dispensaries. The chief points of attack, he says, have been:

1. That many of the hospitals receiving public money are really business enterprises, the hospitals being merely necessary clinical attachments to medical schools, which would have to be maintained for the proper teaching of students, even if the city contributed nothing to their support, and which are worth more to the medical schools than the cost of maintaining them.

2. That the books of twenty-two hospitals receiving public aid show an annual surplus in excess of the amounts received from the city, (i. e., if the city appropriations were withdrawn they would still have balances to their credit.)

3. That dispensaries do not exercise proper care in confining their activities to those who are really indigent, but promote pauperism by treating free those who are well able to pay for treatment.

Mr. Coler recommends equal distribution of money among these private hospitals, and urges that the subsidies for dispensaries be limited to half the amounts allowed for 1900.

Homes for the aged the Controller considers as subjects for private charity exclusively and he recommends that appropriations for these be stopped after 1900.

In speaking of institutions for miscellaneous charitable purposes, Mr. Coler says:

It has been the practice for some years past, both in the Cities of New York and Brooklyn, to donate annually lump sums of money to charitable organizations performing work of a miscellaneous character. In New York these amounts have been for the most part comparatively small, and principally derived from the Theatrical and Concert License Fund. In Brooklyn the amounts have been larger, and were obtained originally from the Excise Fund, and later directly from the budget. I recommend that this practice be discontinued. The charter itself contains stringent prohibitions against the distribution of out-door relief by the Department of Public Charities, and the spirit of these provisions is against accomplishing the same result in an indirect manner. Many of these recipients of public funds devote themselves exclusively to out-door relief, and an examination of the purposes of some of these organizations shows that however proper these may be as the result of private benevolence, they are extremely improper objects of the public bounty.

With reference to The Actors' Fund, which for years has received half the amounts collected by the city from theatrical licenses, the Controller says it should receive in 1900 not more than one-half what it did last year, and that thereafter this grant be discontinued.

HORGAN & SLATTERY EXAMINED

Mr. Horgan Admits that the Assets Remaining from the Original Capital of the Company Are $30.

A meeting of the creditors of Arthur J. Horgan and Vincent J. Slattery, the architects who are said to have been greatly favored by Tammany Hall, was held yesterday before Referee in Bankruptcy Stanley W. Dexter at 71 Broadway. Eighteen claims, aggregating $51,993, were filed by the following creditors: Yale & Towne Company, $3,471; Communipaw Coal Company, $159; Edwards & Co., $581; E. J. Soltman, $138; F. W. Meeker, $7,981; Mitchell & Vance Company, $350; Elizabeth J. Saward, $3,990; Gillis & Geoghegan, $5,514; Michael J. O'Brien, $5,996; Michael Power, $800; J. J. Buckley, $1,175; Boughton & Terwilliger, $3,059; Valenti & Preori, $763; Press Publishing Company, $1,467; Leon Tanenbaum, $3,606; Tircker Electric Construction Company, $2,021; Chess Brothers, $1,854; Wells & Newton Company, $1,831.

Herbert J. Hindes, attorney for the Press Publishing Company, nominated Charles J. Breck for trustee, and Register Isaac Fromme, who represented six claims, those of Gillis & Geoghegan, J. J. Buckley, Michael Power, Valenti & Preori, Michael J. O'Brien, and Boughton & Terwilliger, nominated Michael J. O'Brien, one of the creditors, for trustee. As a vote was about to be taken it was found that some of the lawyers had come without power of attorney, and the election of a trustee was postponed until the next meeting, which was set down for Sept. 15.

Mr. Horgan was then examined by Mr. Hindes. A motion to exclude Mr. Slattery while Mr. Horgan was under examination was denied by the referee. Mr. Horgan was questioned about the old firm of Horgan & Slattery and the two corporations which followed, the Horgan & Slattery Company and Horgan & Slattery, the latter being the one under which they are now doing business. Mr. Horgan is the President, a Mr. Slattery Secretary, and James Slattery a Director. Mr. Horgan said the capital stock is $10,000, consisting of 1,000 shares. Mrs. Horgan has 499 shares, Mrs. Slattery 498, Mr. Horgan 1, Mr. Slattery 1, and James Slattery 1. Mr. Horgan and the two Slatterys paid in $10 each for their stock, making $30 cash; Mrs. Horgan and Mrs. Slattery for their stock gave an equity in some property at Port Chester, N. Y., which property was subsequently sold under foreclosure and realized nothing over the mortgage.

The women never paid in any cash. Mr. Horgan was asked:

"Then the amount of capital of the present corporation of Horgan & Slattery is nothing except the $30 paid in?"

Objection was made by Mr. Hyde of Adams & Hyde, representing Messrs. Horgan and Slattery, but Mr. Horgan replied:

"All I can say is the property is foreclosed and wiped out."

He had valued the equity at $15,000.

The question was asked: "When the equity was wiped out, there remained only $30 capital of the corporation?"

This was objected to. The question "Had the company no assets except $30 paid in by the Messrs. Slattery and Mr. Horgan?" was also objected to.

Then the question was asked:

"Is not the sum of $30 all the assets of the company which remain from the original capital stock?"

"Yes."

The examination developed that the Port Chester property was taken in trade for the house at 916 West End Avenue. The Port Chester property was appraised at $30,000 to $35,000 and mortgaged for $15,000. When sold at foreclosure it was bid in by the holder of the mortgage.

Asked about the earnings of the first corporation, the Horgan & Slattery Company, the witness said there were no earnings, as the debts ate them up. He drew a salary, but did not remember the amount, probably $75 to $100 a week. He got it for living expenses. Mr. Slattery had the same. Coming to the present corporation of Horgan & Slattery, he refused to answer anything, saying he was willing to answer in regard to his connection with it, but not about its affairs. His salary, he said, is $5,000, Mr. Slattery's $7,500.

"Are all the earnings of this corporation practically earned by yourself and Mr. Slattery?"

"I refuse to answer."

The witness also refused to answer the next question: "Who employs the draughtsmen?" but did so when directed by the referee.

Mr. Horgan said the corporation has the regular books, and there are no secret books in which entries are made of the business of the corporation. He does not keep any books of personal transactions. Asked if he had earned any money outside of the corporation, he replied that he did not remember. Asked if he knew the earnings of the corporation since its formation in February, 1898, he answered that he did not; that probably the books would show.

Q.—Did you overdraw your salary account? A.—Yes.

Q.—How much? A.—I don't remember; considerably over my salary.

Mr. Horgan declared he has no property of any kind whatever and there is no money due him from anybody. Asked if he knew what the assets of the corporation are, he said that they are orders for work which extend over three or four years. The books do not show.

Question by the Referee—Do you keep a regular set of books? A.—Yes.

Q.—Will the books show the orders? A.—Probably.

Mr. Hindes then announced that he had gone as far as he could until he had the books of the corporation at hand. He asked the referee for an order for the production of the books of the corporatin. The referee directed Mr. Horgan to produce the books at the next hearing.

Mr. Hyde, attorney for Messrs. Horgan & Slattery, remarked:

"Do you want to paralyze the business of this corporation? We have no objection to producing the books, all or any of them."

It was finally arranged to produce the cash book, journal, ledger, bank book, check book, and capital stock book. Mr. Slattery said he would, in addition to the books, bring the bookkeeper and let the creditors see everything.

Money for Hyman Feltman.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of one dollar from "Oberon" for Hyman Feltman, the boy who was injured by a cross-town car, but insisted on leaving Bellevue Hospital before he was perfectly well on the ground that he must support his mother.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL A RUIN

House Built and Adorned by A. T. Stewart Destroyed by Fire.

A PART OF HIS PET SCHEME

Guests Were in Terror, While Natives Reveled and Stole in the Handsome Building and Park.

The Garden City Hotel, one of the finest and most fashionable hotels on Long Island, erected in part by the late Alexander T. Stewart, and occupying the centre of Garden City, which he planned as an ideal place of residence, was completely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Although the fire was devoid of casualties, the fifty or more guests escaping with most of their personal effects, comparatively little was saved of the splendid interior furnishings and adornments of the structure.

The hotel was situated in the centre of a park of thirty acres, which is beautifully laid out with flower beds, fountains, and drives. The building was an imposing brick and frame structure of a mixed style of architecture. It was four stories in height, and was constructed in the form of the letter H, the connecting portion running east and west, constituting the original structure built by Mr. Stewart in 1873. This was of the Dutch Colonial style of architecture, and was surmounted by an immense cupola. The eastern and western wings were added in 1895, and were of Gothic style. The hotel, which was owned and operated by the Garden City Company, had accommodations for 150 guests, and was rapidly filling up for the Fall and Winter season. A score or more guests arrived on Wednesday evening, and had not unpacked their trunks when the fire started. The building was handsomely furnished throughout, the walls being hung with valuable oil paintings, artists' drawings, and tapestries. The appointments were high class, and the hotel catered only to the most exclusive custom.

DISCOVERY OF THE FIRE.

The fire was discovered about 7:20 o'clock, just as those of the guests whose business called them to New York were arising. The day clerk, John Meacham, was awakened in his room on the fourth floor, at the northeast corner of the building, by dense smoke in his apartment. Upon investigation he discovered flames eating their way down from the attic, and at once started through the hotel to notify the guests that the house was on fire. Most of the guests were dressed at this time, and some had gone down stairs prepared for breakfast. Those on the lower floors had time to remove most of their valuables, but those in the upper part of the hotel were driven out in haste. Men, women, and children ran out on the lawn in their night robes, leaving valuables behind them, as the flames, driven by a strong breeze, ate their way into the building with extraordinary rapidity.

The hotel was equipped with a system of fire hose and this was put into immediate use. George L. Rubbell, the General Superintendent, was summoned from his home near by, and directed the fighting of the fire, but soon found that the task was hopeless, and telephoned for help to Hempstead, Jamaica, Roslyn, Westbury, Hyde Park, and Floral Park. Within half an hour an engine from Hempstead and hose companies from a half dozen other villages arrived, but by this time it was seen that the building was doomed.

The firemen directed their efforts upon the western end of the structure, while the employes of the hotel endeavored to save whatever was possible in the way of furniture and valuables. The fire had attracted hundreds of persons from near-by districts, and these assisted in the work, which resulted in saving nearly all of the baggage of the guests and a miscellaneous lot of valuable furniture and other articles belonging to the hotel.

NARROW ESCAPE OF FIREMEN.

At 9 o'clock the cupola in the centre of the main building fell. Several of the firemen who were on the eaves beneath it were knocked down by the pieces of falling timbers, but escaped with a few slight bruises. John Hilten of Hempstead received the most painful injuries, which, however, were not serious. Disregarding the shouts of warning from the spectators, the firemen climbed again to the eaves with lines of hose in their determination to drive the flames back. Foot by foot, however, the fire forced its way from room to room and floor to floor, until, three hours after the alarm was given, it had reached the west wing, and it was seen that the entire building would be consumed.

Attention was then turned to saving the wines and fixtures of the café and wine cellars underneath that wing. Scores of willing workers assisted in this task, and many helped themselves liberally. While the fire was raging in the third and fourth stories of the west wing a crowd collected in the café and hindered rather than aided in the work. Bottles of champagne, whisky, and liquors were grabbed as quickly as they were brought from the storerooms, and soon the place was filled with a turbulent, intoxicated throng. Manager Hubbell and some of the hotel employes tried in vain to eject the noisy crowd, and a riot seemed imminent. Above the hiss and roar of the flames resounded the whoops and yells of drunken men. The rescued women guests and others became panic-stricken and fled from the scene in terror. Finally Under Sheriff Henry W. Skinner of Nassau County, who was on the grounds, swore in a number of men and dispersed the mob.

In the meantime the handsome grounds had been littered with heaps of furniture, bric-a-brac, silverware, clothing, and other articles taken from the burning building. Here and there were guests sorting out and packing in their trunks the jewelry and clothing which had been brought from the building by armfuls. The rich furnishings of the hotel were strewn upon the lawns with the property of guests, affording a rare opportunity for theft.

THIEVING NATIVES RELEASED.

Silverware and small articles worth several hundred dollars were stolen before the crowds could be driven back and the lawns roped in. Several arrests were made, but the miscreants were subsequently released after disgorging their plunder. It was explained that they were not held because they were residents of the adjacent districts and were ordinarily honest, having succumbed only to the unusual temptation.

By noon the entire building had been practically gutted. The lower portion, which is of brick, may be used again as the foundation for a new building, which Manager Hubbell said yesterday would be erected immediately on the site. Mr. Hubbell refused to make an estimate of the loss, but it is said that the building and furnishings were valued at $200,000. The highest prized among the articles saved are several old paintings, once the property of the late A. T. Stewart, which from his private mansion to adorn the hotel twenty-six years ago. While the origin of the fire is not definitely known, it is thought to have been caused by a defective flue. The guests made their way to the city in the course of the day, or stopped with friends in near-by villages.

The insurance on the hotel amounted to $123,000, of which $100,500 was on the building and $22,500 on the furniture. It was distributed as follows: On building—Union of London, $25,000; German-American, $8,000; Royal, $7,500; Home, $7,500; Insurance Company of North America, $7,500; Helvetia, $7,500; New York Underwriters', $5,000; Aetna, $5,000; Westchester, $5,000; Sun, $5,000; Atlas, $5,000; Greenwich, $2,500; Phoenix of London, $2,500; Northern of London, $2,500; Spring Garden, $2,500; Lancashire, $2,500. On furniture—Union of London, $5,000; Providence-Washington, $2,500; Greenwich, $2,500; Royal, $2,500; Lancashire, $2,500; Fire Association, $2,500; Helvetia, $2,500; Phoenix of London, $2,500.

A. T. STEWART'S PET SCHEME.

Garden City was created by A. T. Stewart out of farming lands in Hempstead, about fifteen miles from Brooklyn. Mr. Stewart built the original Garden City Hotel, together with seventeen magnificent residences surrounding it, and he planned to make the place a residential paradise. He purchased in September, 1869, from the Hempstead authorities a tract of 7,170 acres of land. The sale was made by a special act of the Legislature, and the sum paid was $594,350, or $55 an acre. The money was invested for the support of the public schools of the township.

John Kellum, Mr. Stewart's surveyor, laid the tract out for a model city, and built roads to Ocean Beach, Roslyn, Great Neck, Sea Cliff, and Glen Cove. Kellum died in 1871, and the development of the city was delayed. On June 28, 1877, Bishop Littlejohn laid the cornerstone for the Cathedral of the Incarnation, for which Mr. Stewart, who died in 1876, had provided as a memorial to the Protestant Episcopal clergy of Long Island. When Mr. Stewart died he left extensive plans for the future development of Garden City, which had become a fad with him, and Mrs. Stewart carried them out as far as possible. She built a "See Home," St. Paul's School for Boys, and St. Mary's School for Girls.

In 1895 the hotel was enlarged by the addition of two wings. The improvements to the building and grounds cost $150,000. McKim, Mead & White were the architects. The house prospered under the management of the Garden City Company, which was formed at the time the improvements were made.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

We decline, with regret, the U. S. Commissioners' invitation to represent America's ready-made clothing at the Exposition.

Our decision to stay at home and "keep shop," however, does not mean that the honor is unappreciated.

Already our three shops are showing the Fall styles in clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

All but one of the new hat blocks are out, and that one will be here to-morrow.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Clearing Sale
of
Ladies' Jackets,
VALUE FROM $8 TO $15.
TO-DAY
$1.98, $3.98, $4.98.
Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

FIRE IN ERIE BASIN.

Damage Estimated at $100,000—A Pier, Stored Merchandise, and a Lighter Destroyed—Watchmen Burned.

A careless sailor or longshoreman tossed the end of a lighted match or knocked the ashes of his pipe into jute stored on Pier 47, Brooklyn, at 6:30 o'clock last night, and before the blaze which ensued was brought under control property valued at $100,000 was destroyed. Amos Godfrey, a watchman, is in St. Peter's Hospital suffering with severe burns. Another watchman, Maxwell Roberts, was also badly burned. He went to his home at 244 Thirty-third Street.

The pier was the property of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, and is located at Richards Street. The steamer Buceros, Capt. Durdin, with a cargo of jute, hides, and other merchandise, consigned to Norton & Son of the Produce Exchange Building, which had arrived several days ago from Calcutta, was tied up to the pier, and during the day a gang of workmen had been transferring her cargo to lighters, several of which were also tied up to the pier. A great mass of jute and hides was also piled on the pier, which contained several hundred barrels of plumbago, besides other merchandise.

The watchmen were out on the extreme end of the pier when there was a sudden blaze near the gangway leading to the steamer. The watchmen started forward. In an instant all the jute on the pier blazed up, completely cutting the two men off from communication with the street. They were placed in the position of having to jump overboard or fight their way through the fire. They chose the latter alternative. The fire had in the meantime been seen from the street and three alarms were turned in.

Meanwhile the sailors on board the Buceros jumped overboard. Some of them swam to piers and others were picked up by a small boat. Capt. Durdin stuck to his ship and cut her loose after the fire had communicated itself to her deck and sides. A tug towed her out into the stream, where the fireboat Boody extinguished the flames. Capt. Durdin was slightly burned.

The pier and all the merchandise stored on it up to the bulkhead line were destroyed, the former being burned to the water's edge. The fire also communicated to the lighters, but all of them except the Emily succeeded in getting out into the stream before much damage was done. The Emily, owned by J. A. Johannson, was completely destroyed, with her cargo of hides.

Most of the merchandise destroyed was the property of Norton & Son, and underwriters placed the total loss at $100,000.

The fire occurred at the Erie Basin near where the cup challenger Shamrock had been docked.

PERJURY IN A DIVORCE CASE.

Justice Scott Accuses Samuel Blume and Refuses a Decree.

Samuel Blume, through his eagerness to be rid of his wife, Jenny Blume, without paying her alimony pending a divorce suit, is likely to serve a term in State prison for perjury. Blume brought an action in this city in March, 1896, for an absolute divorce, but failed to obey an order to pay alimony and a counsel fee. Then, last May, he began a like suit in Westchester County, which a month later was ordered to be tried here. It was called on June 14 before Justice Scott as an undefended case. Blume then swore distinctly that there was no other action for divorce or separation then pending between himself and his wife.

Justice Scott gave a decision yesterday refusing to grant a decree. He said that soon after the trial his attention was called to the fact that the first action was still undisposed of, and that the plaintiff was in contempt for non-compliance with the Court's order to pay alimony. Blume's attorney in this action, but not in the other, on his attention being called to the matter agreed to investigate and report. Failing to hear from him, Justice Scott said he must conclude that Blume had not only attempted to perpetrate a fraud upon the Court, but had been guilty of flat perjury. The case, Justice Scott said, would be brought to the attention of the District Attorney for such action as he might deem proper.

Farewell Fireworks at Manhattan.

The fireworks season at Manhattan Beach is nearly over. After to-morrow night Pain's Open Air Theatre will be closed and the mimic warfare on land and water will not be seen nor heard again this season. As a fitting close to a successful Summer, Mr. Pain will reproduce several of the gems of the Fire Carnival. Pyrotechnics, especially the aerial display, never appear to better advantage than on clear September nights, so that an interesting exhibition may be looked for to-morrow night.

A Big Fat Bargain
at our 13th Street Store to-day.
Real, bona fide $20, $22, $25 & $28 Sack and Cutaway Business Suits—last year's vintage—in fall and winter weights, for
$12.00.
This is your chance.

Another price-plum: Balance of our stock of medium and light weight Men's Trousers, $5 to $8 values, all $3.50.
Trousers Sale at all three stores.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
Looking Cosey-Cornerward.

Every furnisher has the cosey-corner craze. No wonder, when the "corner" introduces such grace, beauty and solid comfort.

Here are the groundings:—Odd Oriental conceptions, as inexpensive as you please; from Japanese and Smyrna rugs in Turkish and Persian patterns, very artistic, very low in price, to real handwoven Orientals—the acme of color harmony.

Here are the draperies:—Exquisite antique Bagdad and Persian or domestic jute and tapestry reproductions.

Here are pillows:—Like Autumn leaves for color, richness and variety. And as for the furniture, if economy is an object,

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET.

TENEMENTS AND NEW CODE

Members of the 1894 Commission Discuss Its Provisions.

LAWS ARE NOT IN CONFLICT

Constructing Engineer Washington Says the Reduction in the Thickness of Walls Is Commendable.

Members of the Tenement House Commission which was appointed in 1894 to canvass the field of tenement house construction for the purpose of recommending to the Assembly suggestions which were later embodied in building laws discussed freely yesterday the new building code of the City of New York as prepared by the Building Code Commission. By some of those who are familiar with the old building laws it was feared that the new provisions, which are in many instances radical changes, would conflict with the laws of tenement house construction as promulgated by the commission of 1894 and which are still in effect.

It was the unqualified opinion, however, of those members seen that the new building code will tend to improve the construction of tenement houses as well as of other buildings. Up-to-date methods will apply in the construction which were not possible six years ago, looking toward the improvement of tenements and ameliorating the crowded conditions.

W. De H. Washington, constructing engineer, of 1 Broadway, who was a prominent member of the Tenement House Commission, spoke in the highest terms of the work of the Building Code Commissioners. So far as he had studied the new building code, he said that it in no way conflicted with the suggestions of the Tenement Commission. As to the reduction in thickness of walls in buildings and the decreasing of what is technically known as the "floor load," Mr. Washington said:

"Owing to the new methods of building tenement houses, the reduction in the thickness of walls is to be commended. The steel and iron construction employed nowadays does away with the former necessity for thick walls. Walls have come to be little more than a weather protection, broadly speaking. The weight of the building is supported by the steel construction, and the building would stand irrespective of the walls. This is especially true in the higher buildings as they approach the top, where only the weight of the roof has to be supported and where the walls are not called upon for any great sustaining capacity.

"It is also quite satisfactory that the 'floor load' has been decreased. In tenement houses, where the thickness of the floor was formerly a foot or over, there are now constructed floors much less cumbersome and enjoying the same immunity from fire, while the weight is materially reduced. A transverse strain of seventy-five pounds to the superficial foot is quite sufficient in tenement house flooring. There are seldom more than twelve persons to a family, and, let them pile in as much furniture as they like, this, added to their weight, would not begin to approach the safety mark as given in the new code. The legal provisions for filling between the iron floor beams are excellent.

"The section of the code applying to fire appliances in buildings is especially advantageous in tenement house construction. During the sessions of our commission we devoted much time to the consideration of this aspect of construction. The new code embodies many excellent ideas. Far from conflicting with the work of our commission, I believe that tenement house construction will be greatly improved by the new code, as I have acquainted myself with its provisions."

Solomon Moses, at present a large owner of tenement houses and a member of the commission in 1894, said that the work of the commission has not been in any way thwarted by the new building code, so far as he knew. Mr. Moses said that more consideration was shown for health in tenement house building than for the purely constructive part of the work. However, he did not believe that the new code would in any way interfere with these conditions, but rather would improve them.

Roger Foster of 69 West Fifty-fifth Street, member of the 1894 commission, said that the laws governing tenement house construction were embodied in the new charter of the City of New York, and that it was not in the power of the Municipal Assembly to change these laws in accordance with the suggestions of the Building Code Commissioners should they conflict, which he by no means wished to imply.

Appropriations for School Sites.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday and made these appropriations for school purposes: $245,351 to pay for the land for a site for a high school in Tenth Avenue between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, $27,541 for a grammar school site in Academy Street, Vermilye Avenue and King's Bridge Road; $82,397 for a school site between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets, Second and Third Avenues; $10,260 for a grammar school site at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street.

O'Neill's.

Fall Suits, Capes and Skirts!

We are now showing the most complete line of women's Ready-to-Wear Suits, Capes and Skirts ever shown in New York. Everything that is new, correct and dependable, is here, from the modest priced Suit to the most exclusive Imported Novelty. It is by far the best Fall Display we have ever made. —A hint as to prices:

Tailor Made Suits.

Black Cheviot Serge Walking Suits with jaunty Fly-Front Jacket, full lined with black Taffeta, new habit Shape Skirt, Percaline lined and bound with velveteen,
9.98.

Black Camel's Hair finish Cheviot Suits, Fly Front Walking Coat, lined throughout with Black Taffeta, new Flounce Skirt Percaline lined and bound with velveteen,
15.00

Medium Gray Oxford Suits with Fly-Front Jacket, scalloped and finished with rows of stitching, new Shape Skirt, Entire Suit lined with extra quality of Black Taffeta,
?5.00

Capes.

Golf Capes of Dark Mixed Cheviots, Straps on Front, finished with large buttons, Fancy Plaid back,
8.98

Fancy Plaid Back Golf Capes finished with strapped seams and hood, also in full circular shapes,
9.98

Separate Dress Skirts.

Black Cheviot Dress Skirts with imitation Tunic effect, Percaline lined and velveteen bound,
5.00

Oxford Cheviot Skirts, new Habit Shape, finished with rows of stitching,
6.00

Fall Novelties in Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Dress Goods, Silks, Gloves, Birds, Wings, and Millinery Trimmings, etc., Now Open.

MAIL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

BUTTERFLY HOSTS HERE.

Vast Swarms in the Streets and Parks of the City—Explanation of an Entomologist.

Butterflies in countless numbers made an aerial parade about the city yesterday. Their appearance was sudden, the first swarms of them being observed in the down-town districts just before noon. They were particularly conspicuous in the down-town parks and through the Wall Street region. Their appearance in such large numbers caused considerable comment in light and serious vein, and whether they came as visitors from rural regions or were born right here in New York was a matter of much discussion. Some persons who had read about the butterflies which flocked a few days ago into Kingston by thousands were quick to say that these were the same, and that they must be traveling southward for the Winter. Others said they came from New Jersey, having been blown over by the brisk breezes of the last few days.

Whether the insect traced family relations to the much talked-of "kissing bug," afforded those of humorous mood much speculation.

In City Hall Park the butterflies seemed to rally before flying out through the streets over the down-town districts. Here they flocked together, flying around and around as if planning their route over the city. Up among the tree tops they floated in the air by thousands, sometimes going even as high as the roofs of the tallest buildings in Park Row. About the tops of the newspaper buildings they could be seen in great numbers. Crowds of people about Park Row and City Hall Park stopped, "craned" their necks, and gazed at the unusual spectacle for a long time.

Up-town districts were also visited by the butterflies, but they did not seem to be so numerous there. The specimens of the insect which were seen in such great numbers yesterday covered about four inches between the tips of the wings when expanded. They were yellow and brown in color, with bright white spots near the tips of the wings.

Inquiry at the American Museum of Natural History elicited the information that the butterfly seen belongs to the class known in science by the name Danais archippus, and that the swarms were probably born about the parks of the city. Explaining the appearance of so many of them suddenly, the assistant entomologist at the museum said it was because weather conditions have been more favorable this Summer than is usual for the "hatching" of the insects.

"This butterfly," he said, "is a very common one in the North. After a long term of wet weather they are apt to come forth by thousands. They lay eggs on milk weeds, that is to say, any of the common weeds about the parks, which, when they give out a sticky white fluid. Such plants are their food in the caterpillar form. The butterfly lays the eggs on a leaf of the weed, and they hatch within twelve days, giving out the caterpillar. These finally enter the pupa stage, hanging themselves to a branch of the weed. In warm, wet weather these pupae soon burst, and the insect comes forth as a butterfly such as we have to-day all over the city."

ST. GALL EMBROIDERY CASES.

Specifications of the Appeal to the United States Circuit Court.

The appeal of Collector Bidwell in the St. Gall embroidery cases, and more particularly the specific case against Loeb & Schoenfeld, importers of this city, to the United States Circuit Court contains fifteen specifications. The case hinges chiefly on the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to compel the Collector of Customs to act in customs cases.

In the first specification it is contended that the Board of General Appraisers erred in assuming jurisdiction to review the decision of the Collector. The second specification holds that the amount of duties assessed was illegally exacted by the Collector. Other specifications cite precedents in support of the stand taken by the Secretary of the Treasury in ordering the appeal. In the opinion of customs lawyers the questions involved in the appeal are all of a technical character, and it is expected that the importers will retain eminent lawyers to present their side of the case.

CARL VENTH'S WIFE TO SUE.

Wants a Divorce from the Violinist, Who Has Left Brooklyn.

Carl Venth, a violin virtuoso of Brooklyn, who had a studio at 127 Schermerhorn Street, left his home in May last and established classes in the Pouch Mansion. Yesterday it was announced that his wife, who is a fine pianist, intended to sue him for a divorce. Venth is said to have left Brooklyn. Although he has not lived with his wife since he left his home, they appeared in concerts together during the season of the Brooklyn Institute. According to Mrs. Venth, her troubles with her husband began about a year ago. They have one daughter, seventeen years old.

Mrs. Venth said yesterday that her lawyer had not been able to serve any papers on her husband. At the Pouch Mansion last evening it was said that Prof. Venth was in Europe, but was expected back by Sept. 15. Mrs. Venth says, however, that she does not believe he is in Europe. She does not expect him to return home.

AMUSEMENTS.

5th Ave THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES, Mgr. BEGINNING NEXT Tuesday Eve., Sept. 12, MRS. FISKE will present a new play by Langdon Mitchell, (Founded on Thackeray's "Vanity Fair,") entitled Becky Sharp. *** SEATS NOW ON SALE.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d....At 8:30. Daniel Frohman....Mgr. Matinée Saturday, 2. CHARLES FROHMAN PRES